The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1872. NO. 189.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, April 17.—The authorities of the city of Bayonne, the capital of the Department of Basses Pirnennes, which adjoins the Spanish border, have seized a quantity of munitions of war which were destined for the use of the Carlists in Spain. The government of Versailles has issued orders to the commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with the Carlists.

Two more Communists were sentenced to death yesterday, and one to imprisonment for life.

LONDON, April 17.—The vote in the House of Commons yesterday relative to local taxation resulted in the defeat of the Government by one hundred majority.

PARIS, April 17.—The commissioners which were appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the capitulations of French cities and fortifications during the late war have finished their investigation of the surrender of Metz and submitted a report. Their conclusions have not been made public, and it is stated they will be kept secret for sometime. The commissioners have yet to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the city of Paris.

PARIS, April 17.—Popincourt barracks, in the Eleventh arrondissement of Paris, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. Fifty horses were burned to death.

MADRID, April 17.—A band of marauders entered the village of Maneba and seized 3,000 reals belonging to the municipal funds. The commander of the band gave the town authorities a receipt for the money, to which he signed his name as "Pro. General Commanding-in-Chief federal armies, Don Carlos."

LONDON, April 17.—Charles Reade, the well known author and dramatist, has announced his intention to prosecute five journals for libel, which, he alleges, was embodied in several unfavorable criticisms upon his play, "Shilly Shally."

There is little doubt that the announcement made by the London *Telegraph*, both in its Continental correspondence and editorial, that the relations between France and Germany were in a critical condition, is a pure invention. The *Standard's* special dispatch from Paris, alluding to the *Telegraph's* story says: "The sensation statement appearing in the organ of Bismarck in London is a grotesque exaggeration."

The ship Derry Castle was burned at sea. Two of the crew perished.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamships Deutschland, from New York, and Frankfort, from Baltimore, have arrived.

MOVILLE, April 17.—The steamer St. Andrew, from Portland, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The steamship Hibernian, from Portland, has arived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 17, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92¾a93; for account, 92⅞. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90¼; 5-20s of '65, 91¼; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89⅛. Turpentine 49f 50c.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes 55f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜d; middling Orleans, 11⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 7d a 11s 9d; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 26s a 27s. Lard 41s. Cheese 68s. Cumberland middles 29s 6d; short rib middles 31s 6d.

News by Mail.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Files of London papers at hand have the following: Thiers, in the course of a conversation with a leading commercial man, stated that he would still, when the Assembly met, insist upon a duty on raw material, and oppose obligatory service in the army. This policy will place him in direct opposition to the Commissions on Budget and Army Organization.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Liverpool on the subject of religious education, conceded that the unsectarian principle was impracticable. He admitted that the Government had done their best in the way of giving justice to all parties, but expressed doubt as to whether the education act would be maintained, and complained the school boards had not worked as well as might have been expected.

Temperance Legislation in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—In the Senate this afternoon the Committee on Temperance reported back Schiff's bill, which provides for the repeal of the Adair liquor law, and McDowell's bill, which provides that notice should be given before suit is brought against sellers of liquor, and recommended their indefinite postponement. The first named bill was indefinitely postponed. Amendments were offered to the McDowell bill to provide that city and township clerks shall keep a record in which shall be recorded the names of persons who desire to register the names of persons they don't wish liquor sold to, and making it the duty of such clerks to notify liquor dealers; also to provide that persons getting drunk and doing any damage shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be confined in the Workhouse not not more than two years nor less than six months. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Wednesday.

National Sunday School Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The National Sunday School Convention was called to order this morning by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati. After appropriate exercises, the committee appointed to select officers reported the following: President, P. F. Gillett, Illinois; Vice Presidents, P. D. Jones, Missouri, Rev. J. L. McKee, Kentucky, J. Bennett Tyler, New York, Geo. H. Hall, California; Secretaries, A. Petty, Pennsylvania, J. S. Ostrander, Harper Post, Illinois, F. A. Ferres, Geo. H. Stewart, Pennsylvania, B. F. Jacobs, Illinois, Geo. W. Wray, Indiana. Mr. Gillett being conducted to the chair delivered an eloquent address, lamenting his unworthiness and expressing the hope that by God's grace he would be enabled to do his duty. The balance of the morning was spent in hearing reports from State organizations.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

No free vaccination in New York after today. The small-pox is decreasing.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Ide, an able Baptist minister, died suddenly in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, aged sixty-six.

Alex. Lawson, feather-weight champion of England, and Arthur Chambers, of New York, are arranging for an international prize fight.

It is the belief at Albany that all the Judges against whom charges have been made will be impeached.

Father Gavazzi, the celebrated Italian controversialist, arrived at New York by the steamer Russia yesterday.

The total receipts of the Dominion of Canada for the past fiscal year were $19,335,560, and the expenditures $15,623,081. The imports from Great Britain and the United States largely increased, while the exports diminished in like ratio.

Thirteen striking printers have been arrested in Toronto, and will be tried to-day under the conspiracy law.

The Germans of New York are preparing to give Franz Abt, the great composer, a rousing reception, when he arrives in this country.

McKean Buchanan, the actor, died in Denver, Col., on Tuesday, of apoplexy.

The boiler in a flour mill at Cairo, Ill., exploded yesterday, dangerously injuring the engineer and another man. It demolished the engine house, tore through a wing of the mill, cut down three trees in its flight, and lodged in a crib of corn one hundred and fifty yards away.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters held their sixth annual meeting in New York yesterday. President Oakley stated that the grand total of premiums for 1871, was $39,902,-0, and the losses $33,411,669. The actual loss by the Chicago disaster is set at $118,000,000. The President advocated the revival of the Board by throwing the responsibility of rates upon local boards, the reorganization of the Executive Committee, &c., its reduction from thirty to seven, and placing at its head a capable, faithful and honest officer, who shall be remunerated for his services, with power to call to his aid energetic and faithful men; then the companies pledge themselves that their agents be members of the local boards, and give power to the Executive Committee to enforce this act.

The steamers Nevada and Egypt, from Liverpool, the Westphalia, from Hamburg, and the Herman, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

General G. J. Stuart, Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., has resigned, there being a deficit in his accounts of $36,000. The Government will lose nothing

The grape crop of California has been damaged one-fifth or one-sixth by the late frosts. Peaches, figs, apricots, ammons, nectarine and English walnuts were also badly damaged in some localities.

The hotel of Pierce Bros., at River Falls, Wis., was burned to the ground yesterday morning; loss heavy.

The steamer Edgar Stuart, flying the American flag and laden with war material, supposed to belong to the Cuban patriots, was seized at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th, by the commanding officer of that port, as a legal prize, not being provided with clearance papers. The American Consul protested, and forwarded the documents in the case to Washington.

[illegible] at Mill[illegible] was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $8,000.

Can Women be Admitted as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention?

If it is not contrary to law she can, say some. Most certainly; prove the legality, and you have an affirmative answer to the question.

Our legislators, in their action on this subject, had a right to specify what should be the number, remuneration, qualifications, and so forth, of the delegates. What are the qualifications required? Nothing more nor less than that they be "persons." Not persons of a certain race, color or sex; not men, citizens nor freemen—only "persons."

Such is the wording as it passed the House, and we are informed no change was made in this respect on its final passage.

The legislators were, no doubt, aware they would be transcending their constitutional powers if they used any other term, that being the only one applicable to those who have power to alter, reform, or in any way change this the supreme law of the land; for according to art. IX, sect. II of the State Constitution, all power is inherent in the *people*, and all free governments are founded on *their* authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times the inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such a manner as they may think proper. If *the people* have the right to alter or reform their government, how could the legislators have done other than they did? No set of men in this Commonwealth has a legal right to say that one-half of the people shall be deprived of their constitutional rights.

If it is admitted that women are persons, and that they form part of the people, it must be admitted they are eligible to a seat in the convention.

But we are told they are not citizens, not freemen, not men, not voters; therefore they cannot claim a right to be represented. True, they are not citizens according to the decision of Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court of this State. If they are not *people*, they have no guarantee that they shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable search and seizures; which protection is granted to the *people* in Art. IX, Sec. 8, State Constitution.

If women are not included in the generic term man or men, then according to Art. IX, Sec. II, they have not the inherent and indefeasible right of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Only *men* have a natural and independent right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience.—Art IX, Sec. III.

All courts shall be open, and every *man*, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered, &c.—Art. IX, Sec. XI.

If, as claimed by some, woman is not included in any of the terms mentioned in the Constitution, she has no rights under the law, and can claim no protection whatever.

Will those who are so fearful that women will obtain justice by some oversight of the law makers, or that they will receive justice by some "verbal quibble" or "ingenious legislative artifice," please state what they think the word "person" means? Does it only refer to man, or is there a possibility of it sometimes being applicable to woman?

But what did the author of the bill mean when he wrote the term person? "We must know the *intention* of the law-makers, and not rely on the letter of the law."

The author of the bill told the writer before any action had been taken thereon, in either House or Senate, that it was useless to add an amendment permitting women to act as delegates, for the term "person" was used throughout the bill, and that included both sexes. Thus we have the opinions of the authors of the bill, showing plainly that they knew what they were doing, and what they understood "person" to mean. Even if the bill did not give this right, we doubt whether there is a Judge in the State who would decide, according to the Constitution, that women could not be admitted, even if elected by women, especially taxables.

There are in this State more than two hundred thousand taxables who have no voice in making the laws. These pay taxes on millions of dollars' worth of property, thus adding wealth to and sustaining the Government. Frequently this tax is made by the hard work and self-denial of women, whose lot is made doubly hard by oppressive laws. How often these women have denied themselves and families of comforts that they may pay a tax that wicked, ignorant and imbecile men have decided they should pay.

All they can do is to comply with the demand. They have no voice and can have no redress. We are told that they can petition. Of what avail? According to the testimony of our legislators themselves, petitions of women are looked upon as things of little account. One who will be a member of that convention, and who does not believe that women should be admitted, stated in our hearing that petitions signed by women were generally cast aside with the remark, "they are only signed by women." Have women all the rights they need when even their prayers are treated with contempt?

But who asked our legislators to grant to women this right? Men who have studied the workings of legislative action sufficiently to understand that "a proscribed and disfranchised class is always oppressed, and to a certain extent degraded."

Many of the most influential business men, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, teachers, editors of religious and political journals, politicians of both parties, asked that this be granted. We claim that their petition was granted, that women are eligible to the position prayed for, and we now ask these and all others who believe that unequal, unjust and unrighteous laws are the inevitable result of class legislation, all who believe that taxation and representation are inseparable, and that the laws of the State prevent women from enjoying the same rights and privileges as other citizens, we ask these to use their influence to have some good, intelligent women nominated and elected in the different districts throughout the State.

The women of this State ask this, not merely because it is a right to which they are justly entitled, but because of the good they would be enabled to do both to themselves and to those who are dearer to them than their own lives, for whose safety, happiness and comfort they are willing at all times to make untold sacrifices.

They have no desire to obtain this except by the most honorable means, and do not wish to be charged with desiring to achieve a great victory by artifice. They are not ashamed of their work, and have no need to resort to tricks practiced by base minds.

The wise men of this nation know that some of the greatest reforms have been the result of legislative action, even in direct opposition to the will of the people. There was no "overwhelming public opinion" in favor of enfranchising the black man; had that been left to the people, had it not been made a party issue, no ballot would have touched a black man's palm for years, perhaps centuries, to come.

Legislation does more to make public sentiment, than public sentiment to change legislation; and yet the intelligent, cultured and refined American women are told to go to the great mass of ignorance that is poured out from Europe's alms-houses, jails and serf-trod fields; to the unlettered, unchristianized millions of blacks and whites in the South who scarcely know their right hand from their left, to learn a lesson of practical wisdom, namely, "that reforms to be permanent must begin with them." When persons and journals claim to be "leaders" they should aim to be worthy of the name. There being nothing in the Constitution to prevent the electors of the State from sending either voters or non-voters, no fears need be entertained that the district sending women would not be represented. And should a clause be inserted in the new Constitution enfranchising women, it would avail nothing until ratified by the voters of the State. Women can legally be delegates, and justice demands their admittance.

MATILDA HINDMAN.

Professional Thieves Arrested at Alliance, O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., April 16, 1872.

Last evening two suspicious looking men got off of the accommodation train from Cleveland. They visited the jewelry stores of J. M. Rose and Pliny Allen. At Mr. Rose's store they examined some chains and sleeve-buttons, and at Allen's they looked over a lot of goods, but did not purchase. Their actions attracted the attention of Detective McCoy, who closely watched their movements. They went to the depot, and across to a pile of cord wood near the track. The detective supposed they were secreting something, and repairing to the spot found a package containing some sleeve-buttons and two watch chains, which were afterward identified by the jewelers above named as their property. Mr. McCoy immediately arrested and handcuffed the thieves, and took them before Mayor Oliver. One of them plead guilty. The Mayor bound them over under $600 bond, and they were sent to the Canton jail this morning to await their trial at Court. Mr. McCoy visited the pile of cord wood this morning and found a full set of fine burglars' tools concealed in the same place the jewelry was found. Detective McCoy deserves much credit for his skill in securing two undoubted professionals.

A CONTINUED range or curb of timber was lately discovered in pulling down a part of the keep of Tunbridge Castle, in Kent, which was built about seven hundred and fifty years ago. This curb has been built into the middle of the thickness of the wall, and was no doubt intended to prevent the settlements likely to happen in such heavy piles of building, and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture, as well as an instance of the durability of timber.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, under date of 15th, discloses the programme of the "Liberals" in Pennsylvania, but we suspect that it draws largely on the imagination for facts, more especially when it mixes up Col. Forney in a truck-and-dicker operation creditable to nobody. With the remark that, right in Philadelphia, where these "reformers" claim to be so potential, General Hartranft has been indorsed by the real Reformers, we print the dispatch just as we find it as the latest specimen of "great expectations":

Now that the Republican State Convention has given the cold shoulder to Curtin, Forney, McClure & Co., startling developments will be made manifest concerning the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention; and I divulge no secret when I say that during the early part of the week a call similar to that issued a few days ago in New York will be made, and prominent among those who will go to that Convention will be Col. A. K. McClure, Liberal Republican Senator from the XIVth District; Gen. Henry Cake, ex-Congressmen from the Schuylkill District; Gen. W. W. Irwin, the Hon. Henry D. Moore, and Wm. H. Kemble, all three ex-State Treasurers; the Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the State under Governor Curtin; Ex-Governor William F. Johnston, ex-Speaker of the Senate; Charles H. Stinson; ex-Senators Edgar Cowan and Morrow B. Lowry; ex-Speaker of the House of the Representatives Galusha A. Grow, ex-Mayor Alexander Henry, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General of the State; Gen. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port under Lincoln; John W. Stokes, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture; Major A. R. Calhoun of the *Post*, Jacob B. Bunberger, Henry Carey Lee, R. Rundle Smith, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, Barton H. Jenks, John Welsh, Wm. W. Harding of the *Inquirer*, Chas. E. Warburton, of the *Telegraph*, James E. Chambers of the *Day*, Col. John H. Taggart, of the *Sunday Times*, and Mr. M. Connell, of the *Star*. This delegation, with the other, yet to be named, will be wholly in the interest of Governor Curtin for the Presidency; first upon the principle of fitness, and second, of expediency; his having once carried Pennsylvania by 32,000 majority—about the largest majority ever given a candidate in the State—attests, they allege, his popularity.

Colonel Forney has already had the door thrown wide open by the action of the Convention, through which he can walk boldly out to a *quasi* support of the Cincinnati ticket. For two weeks or more he has been advising against the nomination of General Hartranft, and boldly proclaiming his inability to support him if nominated. The Democracy will nominate for Governor the life-long friend of Colonel Forney, in the person of General George W. Cass, and his still warmer personal friend, Lewis Cassidy, for Auditor General, both of whom he would support; and if Governor Curtin is first or last on the Cincinnati ticket, with a platform acceptable to Col. Forney, the distinguished editor of the *Press* will yield to the demands of his many friends and permit himself to be proclaimed the Liberal Republican candidate for the United States Senate against Simon Cameron (whose term expires next March), as Lincoln's friends put him against Douglass in Illinois in 1858.

This is the aspect of political affairs to-day, and with but one paper in Philadelphia—and it a commercial sheet of limited local circulation—supporting Hartranft, it is difficult to foresee the defeat of the ticket in opposition to him; and as the October election occurs one month before the Presidential election, an Administration defeat would be disastrous to the expectations of the two-term candidate.

The *World* is rebutting objections brought against Judge Davis and Charles Francis Adams for the highest honors at Cincinnati, and in concluding declares its own bias thus: "If Mr. Trumbull, or Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Sumner, should be the Cincinnati candidate, Democrats would have a great deal more to ignore and forget before they could support either of them than in the case either of Mr. Adams or Judge Davis."

A Cincinnati dispatch to the New York *Times* furnishes the following speculation: "The prevailing opinion here is that the Convention will certainly nominate candidates, and that the choice for President lies between Charles Francis Adams, Lyman Trumbull and Judge Davis. The partisans of the first and last named are actively at work, the Adams men, in some cases, coupling with Wm. W. Groesbeck, of Ohio, Democrat, for Vice-President. That combination will have some very active support from the Ohio Republican element, but the Democratic influence here, as elsewhere, seems to be on the side of the Davis and Curtin programme. As matters now stand here the nomination lies really between Adams and Davis. Gratz Brown and Greeley are also mentioned, but have developed no considerable strength. The leaders of the movement here claim that the Convention will result in the destruction of the Democracy and the formation of a new party, but at the same time they admit that the Convention must dodge some of the chief issues in its declaration of principles.

A Chicago dispatch, under date of the 17th, says: The *Times* this morning has a double leaded editorial commenting on and censuring the course of the Chicago *Tribune* and other Republican papers in seeking to change the character of the Cincinnati Convention from a Liberal Republican, as originally announced, to merely a Republican Convention which requires as a *sine qua non* the political annihilation of the Democratic party as well as the defeat of General Grant.

The *Times* says: Now it should be distinctly known to those who set up this new theory of the Cincinnati Convention as a necessary theory, that it is not the theory of the Liberal Republican movement as three millions of our citizens who expect to vote for the candidates to be nominated at Cincinnati understand it. They do not understand that the Republican party is merely to divide itself in half, each half nominating its favorite man, and inviting the Democrats to come and help elect him. After which the two halves will reunite and go on plundering, stealing and rushing the Government into despotism as before, while they laugh at the ridiculous Zaniesw ho have made themselves their catspaws. They do not understand how that term Liberal, under which the Cincinnati Convention is called, can be construed to comprehend any such illiberal arrangement. They do not understand that anything of the sort is a necessity of the Cincinnati Convention; if they did so understand it, or if they should be made to so understand it, the Cincinnati Convention could hardly be expected to realize the hopes of its most sanguine friends.

The *Times* insists that, as the Democrats are expected to furnish the votes to elect the Cincinnati nominees, they should be consulted as to the success of the Cincinnati movement, which will depend not on the Democrats or Republicans, but on the harmonious co-operation of the citizens included by those terms, who hold liberal opinions, which will enable them to unite upon a common ground of equality.

Manifestly some sacrifices must be necessary on both sides. There is not the least likelihood that party prejudices on one part will be given up to any greater extent than party prejudices on the other part are given up. If it be made on one part a *sine qua non* that the Democratic party organization shall perish, then it will be made on the other part a *sine qua non* that the Republican party organization shall perish also, in order that out of the dead bodies of both there may spring into existence a new political organization, the representatives of that great body of liberal opinion, which, in its nature, is imperishable, which is everywhere the pioneer of human civilization, the guardian of liberty and the hope of the world. Thus, on both hands, there impends the danger that the Cincinnati movement will be wrecked on the rock of party prejudice, the Republican Charybdis or the Democratic Scylla.

That a National Convention of the Democratic party will be held is now a determined fact. It will be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. If the situation is then found to be what the Chicago *Tribune* declares it must be, then the Democrats will nominate candidates, and Grant will be re-elected. Such is the danger ahead. The one paramount necessity of the Cincinnati Convention is to avert this danger. It will not be averted by treating Democrats and their opinions with contempt; it will not be averted by any attempt on either part to indicate terms to the other; it will not be averted by the nomination of any candidate upon the theory that one existing party shall perish, but that the other existing party shall live; it will not be averted by excluding from the Cincinnati Convention the broad meaning of the word "liberal."

The Democratic party prejudices cannot die while the Republican party prejudices conspire to keep them alive, and the converse is, of course, equally true. The course of wisdom at Cincinnati will manifestly be that which will least tend to awaken old party controversies or excite dormant thought or dead party prejudices.

STATE POLITICS.

The Meadville *Republican* says: "The old Twentieth District is still in existence, and we must have a Republican Congressman. There is not a Republican in the four counties that we would not support if fairly nominated, and we hope that the party will unite heartily in this matter, and letting the past remain as a matter to be forgotten, go into the nomination with a determination to select fairly, and abide the nomination. We have been represented by a nonentity for two years. Our district has felt this, and we are informed by those who pretend to know, that many who bolted in 1870 are not anxious to repeat it, even under similar circumstances."

THE arrival of German emigrants in this country during a period of fifty-two years is stated by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics as having been 2,538,152, French 385,157, and Scandinavian 202,665, making an aggregate of 3,125,974, and adding to the wealth of the United States over two thousand millions of dollars. What the effect of the mixture of so large a foreign element with our native population has been, it is difficult to determine. That it will ultimately effect our social habits and customs, and even our legislation, is more than probable.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Another Gigantic Monopoly.

Western Land Improvement Company.

The S. I. Co. Contracts Produced.

Testimony of Mr. P. H. Watson.

Reorganization of Internal Revenue Service.

No More Assessors and Collectors.

Supervisors to Do All the Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1872.

Missing Military Records.

The Secretary of War, in his reply to the call of the House for the record of the Buell court of inquiry, to-day sent the following statement to the House: "A careful search among the records and files in this department fails to discover what disposition was made of the proceedings of the Commission and the papers annexed thereto, and that no record indicative of the nature of the report of the Board or the conclusion reached by it can be found other than are contained in the accompanying papers." The papers accompanying, however, contain the finding of the board and the indorsement of General Halleck. The remaining papers are communications from General Buell in the nature of a defense. Military members of the House express great surprise that so important and voluminous a record should have so comcompletely disappeared from the files of the War Department, which is proverbially careful of its papers.

A Gigantic Monopoly.

Mr. Nye has introduced a bill in the Senate of a somewhat extraordinary character. The bill provides for the incorporation of the Western Land Improvement Company, and names as incorporators Robert T. Lincoln, Samuel T. Smoot, James Archer, William Blackmore, Cyrus M. Fisher, John Horatio Lloyd, George Denison and George W. Hoge. The capital stock of said Company shall be five million dollars. The general objects of this corporation are to improve, settle and colonize lands in the territories of the United States, and especially to open up and develope the resources thereof by the construction of rail, wagon and other roads and telegraph lines, and in connection therewith to purchase, sell and mortgage any lands in said territories, the company to have right of way through the public lands of the United States for the purpose of carrying on improvements, two hundred feet on each side of the railroads projected to be granted for such purposes. The company is further empowered to make and dispose of bonds on its own terms for the purpose of borrowing money to carry on improvements, and may secure the same by mortgage upon its property.

The Morman Cases.

United States District Attorney Bates to-day directed his deputy, James L. Hugh, to apply to Justice Hawley forthwith for an order for the discharge of all defendants held by the United States Marshal under the void indictments found by the late United States grand jury. The Supreme Court having decided that the grand jury was illegally drawn by an officer having no legal authority, all their arrests have been illegal, and they are now held in violation of law, and their further detention would subject the Marshal to serious difficulties.

There is Considerable Comment

Here to-night in Congressional circles over the policy pursued in the House to-day to get members to sign their names to papers urging Grant's renomination at Philadelphia, said papers to be thence telegraphed to New York and read at the Republican meeting there to-night. These papers were made out early in the morning, and placed in the hands of well known Administration representatives from each State, with the view to being subsequently signed by all the Republican members of each State delegation. The Massachusetts delegation refused point blank to sign any such statement, on the ground that it was entirely uncalled for, and Congressmen had no business to attempt to influence nominations in this way. Several state delegates signified their willingness to the effect that they would sign any paper pledging their support to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, but would go no further. Five Ohio members would not sign the paper for that State for any purpose of this kind. The Louisiana delegation also refused. On behalf of South Carolina, Elliott, colored delegate, announced his opposition to Grant, and said that as the head of the delegation from that State to the Philadelphia Convention he expected to vote against Grant's renomination. In the Illinois delegation two members refused to have anything to do with the business whatever. No paper was presented to Governor Blair, as his views in this connection are too well understood by his colleagues. The same is true of Farnsworth, of Illinois. Butler denounced the movement as unwise and i mpol tic, and as one which would be construed by the opponents of the Administration to savor of executive dictation.

Mr. Watson Produces the Contracts.

P. H. Watson, President of the late South Improvement Company, whose affairs are undergoing investigation before the House Commerce Committee, appeared this morning, and produced the original contracts between that company and railroads leading out of the oil regions. He stated that said contracts had been annulled by the South Improvement Company on March 28th, but not having the official documentary proof of that fact on hand, his further examination was postponed until Friday, when he is expected to produce the evidence of cancellation. This cancellation was subsequent to the service of the subpoenas to produce the contracts. On his own behalf Watson states that he desires the utmost publicity to this investigation, and predicts that when the real facts come to light they will do much toward dispelling many popular delusions with relation to the South Improvement Company. He says the company was first organized with the view to keep the refining business in this country, which was gradually drifting over to Europe by reason of the high rates of American labor, and that it contemplated nothing but the steadying of the oil market, and proposed that the profits should be divided on equitable principlse between the producers, refiners and transportation companies.

Reorganization of the Internal Revenue Service.

The bill for the reorganization and reduction of the Internal Revenue Service, introduced to-day by Mr. Dawes, comes from the Treasury Department, and with the approval of Secretary Boutwell. It provides that on the first day of next January the offices of collector, deputy collector, assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue shall cease, and in their stead not more than fifty supervisors shall be appointed, each to have charge of a specified district, and to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers, who shall have entire charge of the assessment and collection of the revenue. The supervisors will receive salaries of five thousand dollars annually, exclusive of traveling expenses, and their deputies, who must be selected from among the residents of their district, at a salary of three thousand dollars. They will also be allowed the necessary clerks, at not over two thousand dollars annual salary each. The bill provides that after the first of next January all inspectors, gaugers and subordinate officers of the revenue shall receive a per diem instead of an annual salary, and that all fees shall be paid into the treasury, withholding any portion being made embezzlement and punishable accordingly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1872.

GRANT AND THE METHODISTS.

The members of the annual conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, called in a body at the White House and paid their respects to the President. Bishop Johnson addressed the President briefly, stating the devotion of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the country to his administration, and referring at some length to his services in saving the country and securing to the colored race the right of peaceful thought and action all over the South. The President said he was more pleased than any one except the people themselves to know that four millions of people heretofore held as slaves were now free to think, act and worship in the same manner as the most favored citizens. He knew they had not yet attained all the civil rights which they might be expected to receive, and that what further civil equalities were due them might be the work of some time, yet he trusted that ere long they would be placed on a competitive footing of equality with any other citizens of our country. He ardently hoped for their welfare and happiness as a race, and bid them God speed in their efforts to build up for themselves a church and position of which they might honestly feel proud.

SECRETARY BELKNAP EXAMINED.

Secretary Belknap testified before the Senate Arms Committee to-day, contradicting much of the evidence given by Chambrun. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Insane Prisoners.

The act of Assembly providing for the disposition of insane and indigent prisoners in the county of Allegheny, passed at the last session of the Legislature, has been printed on a large card for the convenience of those interested. County magistrates and persons in charge of jails and lock-ups, in this county, should call at the Commissioners's office and procure a copy of the act and some of the necessary blanks to be used in conjunction therewith.

FIRE PROOF LIBRARY BUILDING.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Addresses by the Revs. Luther Halsey, Samuel McAnderson and Others—Description of the Edifice.

[illegible]

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Contest between "Third Ward" Democratic Politicians—Decision of Alderman Strain.

[illegible]

FATHER MORGAN.

Sketch of His Life and Labors.

[illegible]

Protection for Animals.

[illegible]

Printer's Materials.

[illegible]

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICES.

POLITICAL.

FOR CITY ENGINEER, CHARLES REICHSPFARR.

FOR SALE.

Dissolution of Copartnership

BANNER BAKING POWDER.

NATIONAL Locomotive and Machine Works. DAWSON & BAILY, MANUFACTURERS OF LOCOMOTIVES, Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders

Just Received, NEW STOCK HATS AND CAPS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH, AT PALMER'S PALACE HAT HOUSE, No 149 and 151 Wood Street.

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A. C. BAKEWELL & CO., 75 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS A. W. ERWIN & CO., 172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh, Groceries, Flour, Fish, Roast Coffee, &c. Complete Line of General Merchandise.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., 231 Liberty Street.

CRETONNES, SATEENS, CASHMERES, LACE CURTAINS, AND OTHER NEW GOODS FOR DRAPERIES AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT WALRAVEN'S, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

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POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST LUMBER IN THE CITY. HOOP, JONES & CO. Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

SAPOLIO

ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

KREDEL'S Japan Dryer, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. G. WM. KREDEL & CO., Manufacturers of Varnishes, DALZELL BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY PITTSBURGH.

UNITED STATES DIGEST. NEW SERIES. VOL. 1.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.

THE Chicago *Times*, the Democratic organ of the Northwest, vigorously protests against the programme which has been arranged for the Cincinnati Convention. To the scheme for disbanding the Democratic party it will never consent; and it tells the leaders who have arranged it, that it will not work. Now let us hear from the Pittsburgh *Post* on the subject. Is it for a Republican or Democrat for President? The question is a reasonable one, certainly.

NOW THAT it is as good as settled that the Democratic Presidential candidate is going to be a Republican selected by a Republican convention, wherein Mr. GREELEY will be the master of ceremonies, old line Democrats are beginning to counsel among themselves what they will do about it. Already are there significant signs of a decided indisposition on the part of very many, we might say a large majority, to be bound by such action. If they must vote for a Republican, say they, we will make our own selection; and it is entirely certain many will prefer Gen. GRANT. It may be safely said that the following, which is the concluding portion of an editorial article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, expresses the sentiments of the great body of the Democrats in Western Pennsylvania. Does it not, Mr. *Post*?

"But let the Cincinnati gentlemen dismiss from their minds the idea that the Democrats are so weak and used up that they are ready to follow any lead. Some old office-seekers, weary of waiting for the day of returning power, may be willing to accept any terms, however humbling, by which they may belong to the winning party, but the truth is too plain to be lost sight of, that the Democracy is an immense power, wielded together by the blows of frequent defeats, and that thousands of its members think they can win without any outside help. Let, therefore, the Liberal Republicans be careful and wise, or they will make a miserable failure."

A FEW days ago the announcement was made that the President had granted the petition of certain American Israelites who requested that one of their race should be appointed American Consul at Bucharest with the view of exercising his official influence in favor of the persecuted Jews in Roumania. While there is no reason to believe that the authority of the United States will carry much weight in that part of the world, it is right that some effort should be put forth in behalf of those who so much need assistance. When reading the harrowing reports recently received of persecution in Roumania, most readers must have wondered a little at the facts. Ignorance and bigotry serve to account for much in the way of cruelty and barbarism, and familiarly know facts suggest some reason why the Jews in Roumania are especially odious to their so-called Christian though less enterprising neighbors. But after all explanations founded on the industrial relations existing there between Gentile and Israelite and on difference of race, there is still something obscure in the persecution. Our German neighbor, the *Freiheits Freund*, thinks it not unlikely that Russia, true to her ancient policy of keeping the Danubian principalities in a state of social and political disintegration, does not shrink from the employment of the most disreputable means of attaining this end, and condescends by her agents to inflame the hatred of the ignorant and fanatical Roumanian population against the Jews settled among them. To any one who knows somewhat of modern Russian history this suggestion must certainly seem plausible enough, however damaging it may be to the American reputation of our ancient Muscovite friend.

ONE of the charges most persistently urged against President GRANT was the charge that he "had packed the Supreme Court for the purposes of the legal-tender decision." It is now stated on the authority of Judge HOAR, the late Attorney General, that Judges BRADLEY and STRONG were selected and nominated several days before the first legal-tender decision was delivered, and before the Government knew what it would be. They were, in fact, selected solely with reference to their professional and social standing. Though this damaging charge was repeated week after week for many months in prominent newspapers, and finally found a place in the Liberal Republican platform, General GRANT is not known to have ever directly or indirectly taken any notice of the accusation. Such steadfast silence under groundless charges is a characteristic of the man. Conscious of the purity of his own motives and of the correctness of his acts, he is content to wait for his vindication from time, or from the accidental discoveries of his calumniators and revilers. Many illustrations of this trait of the President's character might be mentioned; his treatment of the accusation of nepotism affords several. A recent instance we briefly mentioned yesterday. For many months now a number of newspapers have been circulating the most injurious statements concerning the President's brother-in-law, Mr. CRAMER, American Representative or Charge at Copenhagen, the President being severely handled; first, for having appointed and then for retaining his relative in the position. And yet all the time a complete vindication would have cost but a word. It appears upon the most satisfactory evidence that when Gen. GRANT became President he found his brother-in-law representing the United States at Leipsic by the appointment of his predecessor, and that Mr. CRAMER was transferred to Denmark on such recommendations as no President could have disregarded. Indeed, there can not be a doubt from what we learn about Mr. CRAMER's character and career, that he is qualified for the position which he fills in a measure possessed by very few of the men sent to represent this country abroad. In reference to most of the accusations with which Gen. GRANT is so copiously assailed vindication would probably be as easy as in the instance just referred to.

THE REFORMERS AND COMMON SENSE.

Many of the arguments or appeals by which the so-called reformers seek to justify their secession and to enlist popular sympathy, indicate an astonishing degree of faith in the ignorance or thoughtlessness of the people. Their confidence in this direction may be fairly described as quite Democratic, and may well command the admiration of the most illustrious survivors of those eminent political leaders whom the Democracy so long delighted to honor. Though the appropriation and mastery of their tactics is perhaps regarded with some jealousy, the feeling is more than counteracted by the purpose to which they are applied, the distraction and overthrow of the party whose ascendancy keeps the Democracy in a state of weakness and obscurity. What more manifest appeal to popular ignorance or want of thought was ever made than the Reformers' jeremiads concerning the perils of party spirit, or their declamations about the degradation of submission to the party whip? Not that we mean to maintain that there is no political danger in party spirit, or that there is no degradation in undue subservience to party discipline. But if we would avoid practical absurdities we must discriminate. In a republic like ours parties are inevitable, and they are also essential to the highest welfare of the country. The state of absolute unanimity and consequent tranquility of which some theorists dream is a political and social condition which has never existed in any actual State, and to find an account of the causes and results of such a condition we must resort to one or other of those imaginary commonwealths with the constitution of which several poetical speculators have amused themselves. Under a government of freemen there will be differences of opinion concerning its policy and administration, and such differences necessarily give rise to parties. In the watch kept up by the parties over each other largely consists the safety of the people, and by the struggle and conflict of the parties, honestly and sincerely carried on, a just equilibrium is maintained between those opposing tendencies which antagonistic parties usually represent. Without parties in the republic there would undoubtedly be general stagnation, and instead of progress there would be retrogression. Hence the project of the Reformers to call into existence a single great organization based on certain dislikes held in common by the members of each of the existing parties, and arrayed against their obtrusive and objectionable peculiarities, is simply chimerical. They are not Democrats and have no thought of becoming Democrats, but they call on patriotic Democrats to unite with them in their grand enterprise. While claiming, most of them, to be Republicans, they denounce the Republican party as deeply infected with certain corruptions which render it unworthy of the confidence of the people, whom they summon to join their ranks for the deliverance of the nation. In the form of great principles vital to the welfare of the country, they have nothing which they can claim as their own upon which to found their proposed organization except certain negations. They do not believe in political corruption, and they reject the authority of the party whip. These two negative principles seem to be the massive foundations of the gigantic superstructure which they propose to erect, and in which all virtuous citizens are expected to take lodgings. No doubt the virtuous citizens are everywhere fully in sympathy with them in abhorring corruption and in disliking the particular instrument of flagellation which seems to them so odious. But virtuous citizens, who happen also to have their wits about them, know perfectly well that there can be no party without leaders or without the recognition of the right of leaders to lead. To the successful operation of a party general plans are essential, and to secure harmony and efficiency in carrying them out, discipline is indispensable. While admitting the danger that conscience and principle may be sometimes sacrificed in deference to the obligations of party, sensible citizens are also well aware that there are men who, under the pangs of hope deferred, or of disappointed expectations, readily find party discipline irksome, irrespective of peril to conscience. The masses, attentive to their own affairs, and careful, besides, only for the general welfare, are unable to sympathize with the pains which prompt revolt, from a control which seems to them, on the whole, beneficent and necessary.

If there were not many corruptions in the Republican party such purity would be simply miraculous. But the people know that if another party took the place of the Republican in the government of the country, it too would speedily be open to complaint and condemnation on the score of corruptions. It might, and in all probability would soon develope features more fearful than political corruption, a policy under the application of which some of the great results for which the nation lately sacrificed its blood and treasure might be in part neutralized or destroyed, and the glory of the nation changed to ignominy. The Republican party still has considerable work to do. For the sake of any shortcomings or transgressions that can be truly charged upon the party or its chief to deprive them of power while their work remains incomplete would be an act of supreme folly. To follow the summons of the so-called reformers would be to imitate the boy who threw away his fine apple because from signs at the surface he supposed it to be rotten at the center.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

The eloquent Gen. LESLIE COMBS used to say Give me a starting point in a man's character and I will run him out as accurately as a surveyor can run out a piece of land. Let us consider in this way our candidate for Governor, Gen. HARTRANFT.

Born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1830, he graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1853, and, adopting the profession of a civil engineer, was first employed in running the line of the Mauch Chunk and White Haven Railroad, but abandoning this pursuit he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. Possessed of military tastes from his youth, he was at this time, young as he was, Colonel of the First Regiment Montgomery county militia, and when the call to arms came, Democrat as he had until then always been, he was among the first to tender his services to the Government. His regiment was accepted as the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The three months' service of the regiment had expired, and it was marching homeward when the battle of Bull Run occurred, but HARTRANFT hurried to the front and tendering his personal services to Gen. MCDOWELL, and being assigned to staff duty with Col. FRANKLIN, thus received his baptism of fire. Hastening home he raised a three years' regiment, which was mustered into service as the Fifty-first Pennsylvania. Going immediately into active service, HARTRANFT was then until the close of the war in the front of battle. First attached to the division of Gen. RENO, he was in the Newbern campaign of Gen. BURNSIDE in North Carolina, afterward with POPE in Virginia, where he behaved with the utmost gallantry at the second Bull Run and Chantilly. The tide of war rolling northward, HARTRANFT won new glory at South Mountain and Antietam, and his labors for that eventful year closed with fresh heroism at Fredericksburg with BURNSIDE. Next year he was West, shared in the labors and glories of the Vicksburg campaign, but prostrated by sickness caused by a sun-stroke, was compelled to retire from the field for a time. Joining his division again, which had been transferred to East Tennessee, he was just in time to take part in the battle of Campbell's Station, and to be cooped up with BURNSIDE in Knoxville. The next spring he received his promotion as Brigadier-General, which he had fully earned two years before, and in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, went with GRANT through the Virginia campaign of 1864, participating in the battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Poplar Springs, besides being in almost innumerable skirmishes. Just as the rebellion was tottering to its fall in 1865, LEE made a last desperate effort to break the coils which GRANT had wound about him, and the nation was electrified by the news of the assault on Fort Steadman, before Petersburg. That the assault was not an entire success was due to the bravery and skill of HARTRANFT, then commanding the Third Division, Ninth Corps, who, in this, his last battle, won his long deserved brevet of Major-General, and became known as the hero of Steadman. Returning to his home at Norristown with the restoration of peace, he resumed the duties of civil life, but was speedily again called to the discharge of public duties, being elected six years ago to the office of Auditor General of the State, which he yet holds.

A LETTER from the Hassler scientific expedition, under the direction of Prof. Agassiz, dated Montevideo, February 26, states that an examination has been made of the hill on which the fort stands. The writer says: "It proves to consist of nearly vertical strata of clay slate, with veins of quartz, all rounded off in one contour. Moreover, in the drift upon the hill are granite bowlders. These evidences of the former presence of an ice sheet moving over these plains of course gave great pleasure to us all. But the soldiers at the fort came out with great fury, and arrested our three scientific gentlemen for violating quarantine. They were marched with great solemnity as prisoners to a place of confinement, but were soon released by the order of the superior officer, who courteously heard their explanation and admitted the validity of their permit. The confinement, however, was long enough to allow a joke from one of our officers, who spoke tenderly of the Professor as 'the discharged prisoner.'"

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* is sensible on the steamboat law question. We quote: "A judicious steamboat law, framed to protect life and property without compelling owners of boats to adopt specified forms of patented appliances, would provide efficient precautions against serious disasters. It is but justice to the steamboat men to recognize the desire of many of them for proper regulations; they ask Congress simply to protect them against the schemes of greedy patentees, and they promise obedience to the law. They are clearly entitled to a respectful hearing on this point. The legislation of Congress is one of the great difficulties in the way of steamboat reform—but Congress seems to be deaf to the entreaties of all classes of our citizens."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* is informed that Capt. Merry, of Dubuque, has determined to push the enterprise of building a bulk grain propeller right along. He has secured subscriptions to the amount of $35,000 or $40,000 already, and means to raise enough to build four boats as quickly as possible. They are to be built of wood at the Carondelet Marine ways, four for $200,000, half cash down, balance in three, six and nine months, equal payments, after the boats are finished. They are to be of 3,000 tons burden, and will draw, when fully loaded, ten feet of water, but will take 75,000 bushels of grain in bulk on seven feet of water. Captain Merry is confident that these propellers can be operated for $150 per day, and can make the trip to New Orleans in four days, and the trip back in six without trouble.

THE *North American* advises the merchants of Philadelphia to establish more intimate relations with Florida, which it properly styles "the Italy of America." It says: "We can supply all the manufactured good required by the people of the peninsula, and also capital and skilled labor. We can give an impetus to the cultivation of cotton, rice and sugar there, if we apply ourselves to it properly, and we may be assured that the opening is one that opens a fair chance of profit. It is by seizing upon such neglected places of the earth as this that English capital and enterprise have exalted British commerce."

AT the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Rochester, New York, on Sunday, 7th inst., Bishop M'Quaid informed his people that hereafter not more than twelve hacks would be allowed in a funeral procession. Those who came with a greater equipage would find the cemetery gates locked. Nor would funerals be allowed on Sunday if they could be conveniently arranged for another day. Priests will not be permitted in funeral discourses to indulge in any eulogy of the deceased. Those who did not like these regulations, the Bishop said, might have their funerals outside the walls of the church.

A NOVEL document, originating in the New York Stock Exchange, is in circulation, addressed to "sensibly practical temperance people," and is in the form of the following pledge: "We, the undersigned, deprecating the growing evil of intemperance, and believing that it is in a great degree induced by a mistaken idea of sociability and politeness, therefore, with a view of mitigating this evil in a practical way, we hereby pledge ourselves to pay only for the liquor which we ourselves drink, and to abstain from drinking any liquors which others pay for."

GEN. DIX, who presided at the arm-in-arm Philadelphia convention a few years ago, is an adherent of the Cincinnati movement, and claims to go into it as a Republican. His Republicanism is of about the same stripe as that of the other New York politicians following the lead of Horace Greeley.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The International Steamship Company have contracted with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run a first-class line of steamships between Philadelphia and Europe, each capable of carrying 1,000 emigrants and 2,000 tons of cargo. They will be placed on the line this summer.

The copper and iron production of the Lake Superior district has shown a steady and satisfactory increase since 1845. In 1871, the production amounted to 16,071 tons, a slight decrease from 1870, but a decided increase over any other year. The ingot copper produced in the same year was valued at $6,171,360, an increase of $475,120 over 1870. The total proceeds of the copper business of the district are $85,835,100, of which $8,680,000 has been returned to stockholders as dividends. The percentage of dividends to total pounds is 10,13; to copper sales, 12.66; and to assessments, 50.74. During 1871, 813,379 tons of iron ore and 51,225 tons of pig iron were produced, valued at $6,013,445, the corresponding figures of 1870 being $706,471, $47,848 and $5,339,804.

Mr. William A. Ford, of Caroline county, Md., has a pet lamb that goes rabbit hunting—that is, he follows the dogs to the woods, and when they strike the trail he follows in pursuit and seems to enjoy the fun as much as the hounds themselves. The lamb is not always successful in keeping in with his swift-footed companions, and sometimes he is left behind and gets lost. When this occurs he loiters about, stops at some of the neighbors, and finally works his way home again.

The New York *Evening Mail* says: "Look out for pure Vermont maple sugar. They have been boiling a man in it at Fairfield. This man was boiling sap in a forty gallon kettle, hanging on a pole, when he struck his head against the poll and fell into the kettle. From what we know of the character of those Vermont farmers, we have not the least idea that they will throw away that much sap, simply because it has had a man in it. It will yet appear on our tables in the form of syrup, and if anybody finds buttons in theirs, they will please return them to Joseph Minor, Fairfield, Vt."

A curious case has recently been on trial in the Supreme Court, circuit, involving the question of the legality of contracts made with citizens of the south during the rebellion. Mr. John H. Lester, a Brooklyn inventor, brought suit against the Union Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, to recover $50,000, which was owed him for machinery, etc., and which he had been forced to take in Confederate notes. The court instructed the jury that the question was, whether the meaning of the word "dollars," as used by the contracting parties, was United States or Confederate money, and this somewhat puzzling conundrum the jury was left to decide. A verdict was given for the plaintiff.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* reports an improvement in the shipbuilding trade in that city. It says: In every yard the greatest activity prevails; even in the smallest establishments, where but recently the growing grass proclaimed the stagnation existing in the craft the cheering hum of skillful labor announces the renewal of life and energy. Between Bristol and the Breakwater at least seventy-five vessels of various descriptions are now under way in different stages of construction, and many more will follow at the earliest possible moment, to aid in filling up the vacancy in our American marine, of which the country has so long felt the evil results.

A letter from Lafayette county, Miss., states Cotton planters in this State are preparing for a large crop of cotton—the whole country as far as I have seen. They seem to think that it will be as dear for another growing crop as it was this last year. It seems as if the minds of the farmers in this county run upon cotton.

The value of the ascertained clip of domestic wool for 1870 was in round numbers seventy-five million dollars. The estimated value of our entire agricultural product for that year was twenty-four hundred millions, or very nearly the same as the national debt.

To illustrate the effects of high rents the following statement is made: There are at present forty-five stores on the ground floor to let on Broadway, with rents ranging from $1,500 to $12,000. A number of these stores have been "to let" for over a year, the proprietors having put exhoritant figures for the rent, and rather than take a less sum, have allowed them to remain empty. There are also seventy offices, forty-eight lots, and about a dozen second floors to let.

News from the vessels of the seal fleet indicate that the catch is a failure this season. The bulk of the "catch" usually goes direct to Europe, and the loss of thirty or forty thousand barrels of oil will be severely felt and will probably create an active demand from the United States to supply the demand, which will affect the values of low priced oils. The light stock of nearly all kinds of cheap oils would also stimulate an upward movement should an export movement set in. Seal oil is the principal rival of whale oil, and hence the dealers in the latter article look for an activity in the market.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. S. H. Tyng sailed for Europe yesterday, and will be away several months. A short time since the reverend gentleman was presented with $5,000 by members of his congregation with which to defray the expenses of the pleasure tour he is about to make. The Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, also sailed for Europe yesterday. The purpose of his visit abroad is to attend the Assemblies and Synods of the Presbyterian Churches of England and Scotland as a delegate from the Presbyterian Church General Assembly of the United States.

Chicago's Fire Marshal has just published his annual report, in which he says the great fire lasted twenty-eight hours and destroyed 25,000 buildings, covering 2,000 acres, and inflicting a loss of $190,526,500, the insurance on which was $90,000,000.

Curiosity has been generally excited as to the personality of Mrs. Mason, *alias* Mrs. Davis, who is entangled in the French arms affair; and now this curiosity can be satisfied. Various stories have been put in print and others in circulation in private conversation, which tend to mix Mrs. Mason's history with women who have had notoriety as lobbyists. The real facts about Mrs. Mason, or as much thereof as we have a right to disclose in a public journal, are that she was married, as she alleges, to a Mr. Mason, of Virginia, a nephew of the late J. Y. Mason, once our Minister to France. She has been in Europe several times, and during the late rebellion was a spy in the Confederate service. In that capacity she frequently ran the blockade, and passed through the lines from Washington to Richmond. Whilst so engaged she became intimately acquainted with Gen. Jordan, then Beauregard's Chief of Staff, and recently of the Cuban insurgent army. When Jordan was here, about eighteen months or so ago, he made his headquarters at the house of Mrs. Mason, who was enlisted in the Cuban cause. In this way she obtained information of the Government arms that could be purchased, the Cubans then seeking funds to pay, but failed. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and the agents of France and Prussia were purchasing arms here, Mrs. Mason sought to make profitable the knowledge she had obtained, as to the quantities of arms procurable here, their prices and the mode of obtaining them. In this way she came in contact with Mr. Wiard and others who were endeavoring to purchase arms for France. During Mr. Johnson's Administration Mrs. Mason was frequently seen at the White House in business hours, and it was then understood she was engaged as an advocate, or, as some call it, an office-broker. She is about forty years of age, of medium size, a brunette, with black, sparkling eyes, a very handsome form and face, and is a woman of large intelligence, good education and superior culture.

THE later Franklin of our later age has arisen. He resides in Sacramento, and he proposes to guard the world against earthquakes as thoroughly as his predecessor guarded it against the lightning. His theory is, that all shocks are caused by the meeting of an electrical current in the clouds with one on earth. The way to prevent disastrous results is, then, to weaken this latter current, and the way to do this is to build railways, which will carry off the surplus charges and distribute them evenly over the earth. This is a pretty enough theory, but scarcely substantiated by facts. The force that hurls molten lava and boiling water hundreds of feet into the air is an internal power, not to be accounted for by the meeting of electrical currents on the earth's surface. It is a well known fact that earthquakes are common in volcanic countries, and that they occur only after long periods of volcanic inactivity. The inference that eruptions and shocks are manifestations of the same power is irresistible.

THE New York city warehouses contain 1,768,000 bushels of wheat, 349,000 bushels of corn, 1,278,000 bushels of oats, 329,000 bushels of rye, and 151,000 bushels of barley. The supply of grain at the principal points of accumulation in the States and Canada, on the 6th instant, embraced 9,232,366 bushels of wheat, 11,255,813 bushels of corn, 5,218,696 bushels of oats, and 1,680,166 bushels of barley. The Chicago warehouses on Monday evening contained 1,384,232 bushels of wheat, 5,146,829 bushels of corn, 699,034 bushels of oats, 260,633 bushels of rye, and 327,733 bushels of barley. The amount on board of vessels in the river was 49,551 bushels of wheat, 1,491,647 bushels of corn, and 200,995 bushels of oats.

THE Springfield *Republican*—whose editor is going to Cincinnati—though glorifying greatly in the New York meeting, is alive to the fact, "as 'one swallow does not make a summer,' so one mass meeting cannot create a party nor elect a President." He evidently is disturbed with grave doubts concerning the business.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JAMES M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. George Rice, the Railroad Contractor, Missing—Suspected Murder.

George Rice, son of John Rice, Philadelphia, has disappeared under extraordinary circumstances. About three months ago Mr. Rice went to a bank in Philadelphia, and drew some fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of paying off his employees. While on his way to the cars he was waylaid by two ruffians, one of whom threw red pepper in his eyes, while the other robbed him of the whole amount in his possession.

The affair was hushed up. Mr. Rice's employers continued to have faith in his honor and integrity, and his behavior seemed to justify their confidence. On Thursday, April 4, Mr. Rice came from Philadelphia to New York on business, with an ordinary amount of funds. He was expected to be back in Philadelphia on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and to spend Sunday at his father's residence before proceeding to his own home. Nothing had been seen of him since by his friends in Philadelphia. It is feared that the ruffians who waylaid and robbed Rice in Philadelphia followed him to New York and robbed and murdered him there. Rice might perhaps have fallen from the Desbrosses street ferry boat while crossing the river to take the cars for Philadelphia. His family and friends are in a a terrible state of suspense.

Mr. George Rice is a son of John Rice, the Philadelphia millionaire. He was about thirty-two years of age, married, and had a family of two children. He lived at Pottstown, Pa., as stated in the advertisement, and was interested in mining and railroad contracts.

The New York *Sun* gives the following additional particulars concerning the mysterious disappearance of Mr. George Rice, a rich Pennsylvanian, who left the Fifth Avenue Hotel ten days ago, since which time he has not been heard of, and which has created much excitement and consternation among his friends. "About three months ago, Mr. Rice, who then resided at Pottstown, Pa., had a large contract at Driftwood, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. One evening he left Reading, Pa., by the 10:30 Western express train, *via* Harrisburg, for Driftwood, with $17,000 in a satchel loosely thrown over his shoulder. The money was intended for his regular monthly payments. He arrived at Harrisburg at midnight. While leaving the train he was accosted by thieves, cayenne pepper was thrown into his eyes, and the satchel and contents wrenched from his grasp. The robbers escaped with the money. Mr. Rice was taken to the Bolton House, suffering intense pain. After recovering he returned to Pottstown. The matter was then placed in the hands of detectives, who have since that time been at work earnestly endeavoring to ferret out the robbers. They had traced the thieves up, and two days before the disappearance of Mr. Rice were in possession of the following information: The parties who robbed Mr. Rice were supposed to be from Reading, Pa. Having heard of Mr. Rice's intention of leaving for Driftwood with the money, they left Reading for Lebanon, a station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, about midway between Reading and Harrisburg, at six o'clock in the evening, arriving at Lebanon about seven, where they boarded the Western express at half past eleven and proceeded to Harrisburg, all on the same train with Mr. Rice. There they robbed their victim as above stated. It is supposed that the thieves, suspecting that they were or had been recognized by Mr. Rice, followed him to this city and waylaid and murdered him. Detective officer W. Y. Lyon and Chief of Police Peter Cullen, of Reading, Pa., assisted by several Philadelphia detectives, have the case in charge.

Mr. Rice is a wealthy and well known contractor, and a business man of thorough reliability. His absence has created an intense deal of excitement throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

THE Philadelphia *Post* is arguing against the constitutionality of the local option law passed at the recent session. Here is a specimen of the arguments employed: "There are sixty-six counties in Pennsylvania, and each is to vote according to this law next March whether 'License' or 'No License' shall be granted. The operation of such a vote would be disastrous. Suppose, for instance, that Berks county should vote for 'License,' and that Philadelphia county should vote against 'License.' The result would be to destroy at once a business interest in Philadelphia worth now thirty millions of dollars, and enable Berks and other counties to take the capital we now employ."

THE *Tribune's* cry now is "On to Cincinnati." On a former occasion its cry was "On to Richmond." It is believed that even Mr. Greeley remembers how it came out. And so it will be again.

The Price of Health,

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!
A Very Large Assortment of
FINE TRUSSES,
Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.
A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES,
CARBOLIC TROCHES.
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Rosendale Cement,
POTASH, Prime, in Casks.
CALCINED PLASTER, IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER, HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME, CANARY SEED,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood Street and First Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
Mellon's New Iron Front Building,
(OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL),
116 Smithfield Street.
TThs

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—
Early Rose,
Peerless,
Shaner's Prolific,
Garnett Chili,
White Peachblows,
Prince Albert,
Harrison,
Buckeyes,
Peachblows.
HENRY REA, JR.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of
Fine Millinery
AND
STRAW GOODS.
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.
Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS.
The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.
CORDED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.
Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.
HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.
WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spot.
A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.
New Goods Arriving Every Day!
CALL AND EXAMINE AT
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.
BLACK THREAD LACES,
All widths, for Dress Trimmings.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
All widths, Handsome Patterns.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Another lot of 250 Pieces.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES,
Cotton Trimmings in imitation of Embroidery.
TOURIST PARASOLS,
Another large lot received.
WHITE SILK PARASOLS,
For Lace Covers.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS,
The finest display in the city.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF E. G. HAMMETT, DECEASED—Letters of Administration on the Estate of E. G. HAMMETT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Mrs. Nannie H. Hammett, residing in said city, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
NANNIE H. HAMMETT, Administratrix.
April 8, 1872. Th

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McGAFFICK, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.
Th

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Mrs. CATHERINE M. NETZAR, deceased, late of Allegheny, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay to
Mrs. FREDERICKA RENTER, Administratrix, No. 8 Federal street, Allegheny.
Th

UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,
BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.
Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TThs

WALL PAPER,
New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
PALMER'S
NO. 91 WOOD STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

SASH!
We have an immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

8x10	1 inch thick,	12 lights	35c.
8x10	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	55c.
9x12	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	70c.
9x16	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	80c.
12x24	1¼ inch thick,	4 lights	90c.
13x24	1¼ inch thick,	4 lights	90c.

Every size kept on hand.
CLF R O. G. DOORS, RAISED PANEL.

2 feet 6x6 feet 6 inches, 1¼ thick	$2 80
2 feet 8x6 feet 8 inches, 1¼ thick	3 10
2 feet 10x6 feet 10 inches, 1¼ thick	3 40
Best 18 inch Sawed Shingles	$6 00 per M

MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty,
TThs Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

RIEHLE BROS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
93 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK,
Makers of the celebrated STOCK HOUSE SCALE FOR FURNACES, Wrought Iron Lever Railroad Track Scale, Compound Parallel Crane Beam, Heavy Rolling Mill Scale, Testing Machines of any capacity of remarkable accuracy. All work warranted. TThs

DRY GOODS.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
54
WOOD STREET.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
NEW
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.
Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER BEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

SPRING, 1872.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.
Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

CARPETS.

New Importations.
We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
SOLID BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN,
And COMMON
CARPETS.
We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
Rich, Rare and Beautiful.
ALL GRADES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL PRICES.
Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

Feathers and Beeswax
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Millinery
AND
Straw Goods.
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Ribbons and Flowers.
A LARGE LOT OF
TRIMMED HATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
INFANT'S LACE CAPS,
INFANTS' CASHMERE CAPS,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS,
SWISS AND LACE FRILLINGS,
HAIR PLAITS, CHIGNONS
AND SWITCHES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
DOLLY VARDEN SKIRTS & BUSTLES.
WHITE SKIRTS, WHITE APRONS.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS, &C.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY. J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY
& ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

PHILADELPHIA.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.
Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER: price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.
Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

American Reflector Company
PATENT METALLIC DIAMOND
Day Light and Gas Reflectors and Lanterns,
Also, Patent Reflecting Gas and Lamp Shades, Double Cone Chandelier Reflectors, &c.
OFFICE—132 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.
GOETZ & CO., Patentees.
TThs

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 504 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions for self measurement sent on application.

BALTIMORE.

LEATHER.
E. LARRABEE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Leather and Shoe Findings,
NO. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce,
Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.
Consignments Solicited.

WM. H. ROGERS. JOS. O. DUNLOP.
WM. H. ROGERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
SEGARS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.
Also, Manufacturers of SODA and MINERAL WATERS
28 SECOND ST., Opposite Postoffice,
BALTIMORE, Md.

RENNERT HOUSE,
ON EUROPEAN PLAN.
Fayette Street, near Monument Square,
BALTIMORE.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work-house Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
d* TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Dress Goods,
Colored Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Silks,
Trimming Silks and Satins.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
FANCY SPRING SHAWLS,
SHOULDER SCARFS,
NECK TIES AND SCARFS.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
WHITE GOODS.
Honey Comb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts.
Vestibule and Curtain Laces.
Carpets and Oil Cloths.
New Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK.

RIBBONS,
FANCY SILK GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.

361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Importers and Jobbers of
Cord Edge and Gros Grain Ribbons,
IN ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS,
TRIMMING AND BONNET SILKS,
TURQUOISE and VELOURS,
English Crapes, Crenadines,
Tissues, Laces, Edgings,
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS,
NECK TIES, DRESS BUTTONS, &C.
TThs

WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

MORE THAN 800 DIFFERENT STYLES
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, &c.
Send for Circular and Prices.
RUMSEY & CO.,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

JEWELRY.

ROBERTS
HAS REMOVED
To No. 22 Fifth Avenue,
Three Doors Above Old Stand,
WHILE REBUILDING.
Our Greatest Specialties,
Howard and Waltham Watches,
Elgin and United States Watches,
Ladies' American Gold Watches,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
E. P. ROBERTS,
No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE.

GAS FIXTURES
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.
We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an
Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,
Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the
New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.
As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.
WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT 42½ CENTS.
Striped Japanese Silks.
At 50c, Japanese Silks,
At 56c, Japanese Silks,
At 60c, Japanese Silks,
At 70c, Japanese Silks,
At 75c, Japanese Silks,
} A large stock, all colors.
At 12½c, Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18¾c, Gray Striped Poplins.
At 22½c, Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c, Black Alpacas, extra good value.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
At 6¼c, Unbleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Yard-wide Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 15c, Yard-wide Bleached Shirting Muslin, an extra good bargain.
At 15c for Two All-Linen Huck Towels.
At 30, 37½ and 50c, Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large size.
At 44 and 50c, Men's Calico Shirts, full size,
At 12½c, Lace Collars, a large assortment, all grades.
Some extra bargains in White Corsets, Hemstitched and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Swiss and Lace Undersleeves,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
PITTSBURGH BRANCH OFFICE:
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS - - - $7,000,000.
LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE:
John J. Gillespie, Isaac Jones,
James M. Cooper, John McD. Crossan,
George A. Berry, Wm. K. Hart,
Joseph Woodwell, R. E. Sellers,
William Rea, Joseph Lippincott,
Wm. E. Frazer, Jr., Jno. B. Canfield.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
General Agent, at Real Estate Savings Bank, 63 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. TThs

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, William Phillips,
John E. Parke, Samuel P. Shriver,
Jared M. Brush, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. F. Lang, Wm. Vankirk,
C. H. Love, James D. Verner,
Samuel McCrickart, Charles Arbuckle,
James Herdman.
JOHN WATT President.
JOHN E. PARKE Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER Secretary.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL $175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL President.
JNO. McDEVITT Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Caldwell, David M. Smith,
John McDevitt, William Rea,
George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth, William Means,
James Woodburn, Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robinson, David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

Citizen's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor
WM. BAGALEY President.
JOHN REA Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagley, John Shipton,
James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston, S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden, George Bingham,
Barclay Preston, Alexander Moore,
S. M. Kier,
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

National Insurance Company.
Office in the Second National Bank Building,
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND
ALLEGHENY CITY.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
JNO. A. MYLER, GEO. GERST,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, JNO. THOMPSON,
JACOB EISENBEIS, JOS. MYERS,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS, C. C. BOYLE,
JAS. LOCKHART, JACOB KOPP,
ROBT. REA, JOS. McNAUGHTER,
CHARLES P. WHISTON.
TThs

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Apollo Fire Brick Works is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISAAC REESE, who will continue the business in all its branches as heretofore. Office No. 371 Liberty street.
ISAAC REESE,
A. MAXWELL,
S. M. CROSBY.
Pittsburgh, February 16, 1872.

NOTICE—
The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M. THORP and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of
WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller. tf

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Commissioners for Neville Street Improvement, until May 1, 1872, for the
Paving of Neville Street with Wooden Pavement, from Fifth avenue to Center avenue.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's Office, and with J. H. Gray, Register's Office, Court House. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be indorsed "To the Commissioners for Neville Street Improvement, Proposals for Paving," and addressed to J. C. McVay, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. By order of the Board of Commissioners.
J. C. McVAY, President.
Attest: J. H. GRAY, Secretary. MWF

SEALED PROPOSALS—THE BOARD of Inspectors of the Western State Penitentiary will receive Proposals until 6 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, April 19th, for furnishing the Penitentiary with FRESH BEEF, free from bone, LUMP COAL AND SLACK, in such quantities as may be required, for a period of twelve months, commencing May 1. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and ordered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

ADOLPH STUEBNER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
195 FIFTH AVENUE,
Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business.

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.........DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1872.

The demand for money, while still active to an almost unprecedented extent for this season of the year, does not seem to manifest much of an increase, most of the borrowers apparently having supplied their immediate wants, even at the high prices asked by the financial autocrats, and prospects of a speedy reaction appear to loom up in the future, although thus far the sign appears to be no larger than "the cloud the size of a man's hand."

—Speculative inquiries are almost unheard of, the workers of that particular species of iniquity preferring, as a usual thing, to create out of a money market naturally easy an artificial stringency of their own inception and incubation, and such a course the legitimate demand puts almost out of the question.

—In view of the approaching dividends of many of the banks the prices of most of their stocks have gone up to a figure beyond their intrinsic value, as the general rule is that, after dividends, stocks do not usually fall to an extent correspondent with the deduction which the dividend would naturally make.

The mania for new banks seems to be still in the minds of the people, for one or two new projects have been initiated since the first of the month. These are as yet in such a crude state, however, that we prefer awaiting further developments before particularizing. That part of Smithfield street near Liberty is spoken of as a favorable location for one of the new institutions, as it presents one of the few populous localities not yet inhabited by financial concerns past its power of supporting.

The Odd Fellows Savings Bank will open to the public for business on Monday of next week, with, we are informed, very flattering auspices.

The iron interests are more actively represented in the borrowing circles just now than other classes of our business, with perhaps, however, the exception of the grocers. These latter, however, have somewhat the advantage, as their paper is being, to a large extent, carried for short times by the Eastern houses from whom they make their heavy purchases. With the iron men, however, the case is different, as they buy principally through brokers here at home, who endeavor to realize on the paper forthwith and forward the proceeds to their principals.

All are looking for a large and remunerative business in their respective lines during the coming season.

The lumber men are at last jubilant, though hope long deferred had well nigh made their hearts sick. Lumber is in the market in very considerable quantities and is commanding a higher figure than the owners' most sanguine anticipations had reached up until its arrival. We learn of sales to a very large extent at eighteen and twenty cents per cubic foot, for barge and building purposes.

The Eastern stock market shows no very marked changes. Gold about holds its own. Erie remains steady at the quotations of yesterday. New York Central seems stronger and is apparently striving for the round 100. Union Pacific seems to be about the only stock which gains a dollar and holds it throughout all the calls, to-day.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅜	114	114
10-40s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
New 5s	111	110⅞	111
Gold	111	111⅛	111⅛
Currency 6s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61⅜	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅜
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	27	Camden and Amboy	126⅜
Catawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	42	Reading	59⅜

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS—We have no changes of importance to note in prices. The weather is again assuming the attributes of spring, which has given a new impetus to trade generally. Trade is brisk in all lines, and the coming season bids fair to eclipse all former ones in the heavy volume of sales. As a manufacturing city Pittsburgh has always enjoyed a proud premium, and she will soon step into the first rank as a commercial emporium.

The following are the produce receipts for March for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,183	4,324	8,507
Apples, bbls	1,656	1,189	2,845
Cheese, boxes		318	318
Corn, sacks	5,876	6,006	11,882
Wheat, sacks	1,816	3,098	4,914
Barley, sacks	2,782	1,273	4,055
Rye, sacks	483	918	1,401
Oats, sacks	4,614	3,743	8,357
Butter, packages	375	293	678
Bacon, pieces	4,772	1,122	5,894
Bacon, tierces	540	124	664

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We are reported sales of soda ash, common, at 6½c; refined, 7c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c; nitrate soda 5½c ℔ lb.

APPLES—Choice apples are held firmly at $4 00a4 50 per barrel; receipts 328 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales prime at 70a80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 80; half gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—The supply of prime white navy is light and prices rule firm at $2 80a3 00 ℔ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices nominal; sales prime at 7a8c; common 5a7c ℔ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ℔ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 66 packages. Market quiet with no material change in prices. We quote choice table at 26a29c; fair to good 20a24c; common 8a12c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the current rates of the market: Uncanvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon tierces 36.

CIDER—Clarified $12a15 00 per bbl. XXX $15; other brands $9 00a12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5a5 50.

CHEESE—The old stock is well nigh used up, and little remains on the market. We quote new dairy at 16a17c; Sweitzer 15a16c. Receipts 54 boxes.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19a20c ℔ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17a18 ℔ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ℔ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is a fair demand for all prime articles of fruits. Following are the ruling figures of the market: Dried apples 8a9c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10c; old 8a9c, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ℔ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand is light and prices nominal. We quote shoulders at 5a5½c; clear sides 6a6½c; hams 8a8½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle continue light, and in quality are not so good as the offerings generally are. Advices from the east are still favorable and holders are firm in their demand, asking prices from ½ to ¾c higher than last week. From appearances it looks as if the run would be light during the balance of the week, and if so the market will undoubtedly be firm, with even higher prices than rule at present. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers $7 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $5 50 to $6 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5; stock steers, $4 75 to $5 00; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week so far have been light. The market is very good and sales are made about as fast as they come in. Prices are said to be higher than at any time during the past season, and are at least from ¼c to ½c higher than last week. Following are the rates current: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell from $9 25 to $9 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 75a9 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 25a7 75; common, $6 50a7 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair to-day but still more than wanted. The demand is light and the market rules dull. Buyers are purchasing lightly and from present indications it looks as if the demand would be light for some time. Prime Philadelphia are selling at $5 00 as the extreme figures. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia, $4 90 to $5 00; prime Philadelphia, $4 75 to $4 85; Yorkers, $4 40 to $4 50 and dull. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 90; Yorkers, $4 50 to $4 55.

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Markets.

April 16.—The supply having largely increased and the demand fallen off materially, prices have declined.

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat	15c
Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	20c
Ohio river, delivered, ℔ bush	16c
Cannel, delivered, ℔ bush	24c
Ashland, per bush, afloat	10c
Gas Coke, at yards, ℔ bush	10c
Gas Coke, delivered, ℔ bush	12c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ℔ bush	18c

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110⅞.

NEW YORK, April 17—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at from 7 to 7 per cent. gold.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 110⅞a111. Loans 5½ per cent. to flat for carrying; 1-64 for use. Clearings $61,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm, with an advance of ¼ on '64s and '65. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 110.49a110.80.

Coupons 1881	114⅞	5-20s, 1867	113⅜
5-20s, 1862	113⅜	Coupons 1868	114
5-20s, 1864	113⅜	10-40s	108⅞
5-20s, 1865	114⅛	Currency 6s	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅜	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

State securities dull but steady.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

China	April 17	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	April 17	Liverpool.
Silestria	April 18	Hamburg.
Egypt	April 20	Liverpool.
Russia	April 24	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	April 25	Hamburg.
Calabria	April 26	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	April 27	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 1	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 2	Hamburg.
Batavia	May 4	Liverpool.
Washington	May 5	France.
Algeria	May 11	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 18	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 17, 1872.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 52 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 17, 1872.

River rising slowly, with nine and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 52 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 17, 1872.

River eleven feet five inches and falling. The following boats left for down the river: Julia for Zanesville, 11 A. M.; J. W. Garrett and barges start sometime to-night for Cincinnati. Weather cloudy and cool, with indications of rain. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 17, 1872.

A number of towboats passed down last night. The Lake Erie No. 3, Bengal Tiger, Picket, Storm, Stella, Oil Valley, Tom Rees No. 3, Hornet No. 2, Tom Lysle, Venture, Keystone and three pair of floating boats passed down to-day. Drizzling rain this evening; river falling.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Brownsville.
West Virginia	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Granite State	W. H. Kerr	Portsmouth.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Argosy	Goodwin	Wheeling.

Monongahela 7½ feet and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville	U. S. Mail boats, 8 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Geneva	West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.
Cincinnati	Shamrock, Killen, 4 P. M.
St. Louis	Exchange, Evans, 4 P. M.

Head & co, 9 bbls eggs, 9 sks rags. Wm Flaccus & Son, 25 do glue scraps, 1 do cow tails. L Stein, 20 bbls whisky. McCullough & S, 6 sks rags. J M Conley, 190 sks corn. T P Smith & co, 6 bbls wax. M Whinney & co, 76 seel skins.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Pollard & P, 1 brl molasses. Warren M Stam, 1 lot s iron. J Zimmerman, 4 bxs tobacco. H Berger, 4 bedsteads. Austin & Co., 1 case tobacco. J B Campbell, 101 brls lime. Arbuckles & Co, 140 hf brls fish. E J Stocton, 1 box sundries. A J Whiting, 5 bx do. J N Hurd, 3 bx do. J Dunlap, 32 brls p wine. Ungurd & T, 7 brls onions. A Brady, 44 reservoirs. G A Kelly, 5 bxs a b cups. Pittsburgh Paper M'f'ng Co, 19 bdls paper. Scobie, Reed & S, 20 bdls mdse. S Hare & Son, 25 do do. Young & M, 18 do do. Dilworth Bros, 5 brls oil. G W Soles, 2 cases mustard. O J O'Brien, 15 jugs syrup. Voight, M & Co, 3 brls eggs. Adam Goe, 1 brl wine. P Geisheumer, 2 brls wine. J R Welden, 16 sks rye. Head & Metzgar, 17 crocks butter. H H Collins, 175 s pipes. Sottee & co, 1 roll. P Duff & Son, 165 sks corn. L Brady, 185 do do. B D Moora, 100 oil bbls. P Moore & co, 5 kgs butter. Mutual G co, 2 bbls g ware. McCuflay & S 16 sks rags. McElroy & co, 56 dox brooms. J P Hanna & co, 11 hhds shoulders. E May & co, 1 bbl onion setts. S Miller & co, 1 do furs. J H Lippencott, 5 bbls starch. Lubbe Bros, 10 bxs tobc. Rinehart & S, 10 do do. S P Shriver, 24 caddies do. W D Cooper & Bro, 4 pkgs do. R E Sellers & co, 18 bxs drugs. A Torrence, 5 do do. J L C Fleming, 3 do do. Pain & co, 7 bbls oil. Straw & M, cast bal wheel. Loh & co, 2 bbls eggs. H Riddle, 2 do cheese.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	14	Zug & Co., m	6
G W Hailman, m	2	Superior Mills	2
Jones & L, m	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, m	8
Cambria Iron Co, m	7	J. Wood, Sons & Co, m	7
Lewis, O. & P, m	3	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	1
Total			51

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	23	J. Reamer, m	6
Brown & Co, m	6	Nimick & Co., m	5
J W Porter, m	5	J. A. Caughey, m	1
R Wister, m	1		
Total			47

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger B & Co, m	1	McKnight & Co. m	2
Lewis, O & P, m	3		
Total			6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger B & Co, o	6	Lucy Furnace, o	41
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1	Pittsburgh Forge Co, o	1
Zug & Co., o	2	Kloman, C & Bro, o	4
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	2	McKnight & Co, o	3
Isabella Furnace Co, o	6	Graff, B. & Co. m	3
Total			63

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
R Wister, m	3

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
S M Kier	53	Coleman, R & Co	17
Armstrong, D & Co	40		
Total			109

GROCERIES, &C.

100 CASES

McMurray's Mountain Corn.

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

ROOFING.

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE

Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER

Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE,
C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

NO. 50 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.

Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.

SOUDER & McCLURG,

GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

FOR SALE—

SEEDS.

140 bags strictly prime Ohio Timothy Seed;
34 bags strictly prime Ohio Clover Seed;
10 tons ground Corn and Oats,

A pure article, the best and cheapest Feed for Horses and Cattle in the market.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

PATENT FLOURING MILLS,

Josephine street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East Birmingham,

PROVOST & McILVAIN,

Manufacture the celebrated Amber Flour, Corn Meal, and all kinds of Mill Feed, which they are selling at very low prices. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, and Flour exchanged for Wheat

W. A. CONDON,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER.

Paper Hanging and Varnishing; Glazing Old Glass promptly attended to. Mixed Paints, Putty and Glass for sale. Glass Cut to order. Shop in rear of 211 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR—

Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive, for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 LIBERTY STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

Leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS,

H. DARLINGTON..........Commander.
H. C. CALDWELL..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or C. FAIRMAN, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THURSDAY, April 18—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

SHAMROCK,

— KILLEN..........Captain

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or CHAS. FAIRMAN, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, April 18—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

Mary Davage and Barges,

NO. 1 AND NO. 2.

G. W. MOTHERAL..........Captain
R. J. BAXTER..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agent.

ST. PAUL.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul.

THIS DAY, 18TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

E. EVANS..........Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRISTOL,	CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF WASHINGTON.

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..........30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..........$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
BINGHAM & CUSHING, ... street; or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street,

where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY..........President.
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr..........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOODS

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL,
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward.

PITTSBURGH.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at "REED'S DOCK," in the city of Erie, on the 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of SHUMAN & WEATHERBEE, of Port Henry, New York, of, in and to the following described property to-wit:

Two Cargoes of Iron Ore, containing Six Hundred and Fifty Tons.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Shuman & Wethe.bee, at the suit of the United States.

A. MURDOCH, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,

Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:28 a m
Washington Ac	9:08 a m	Washington Ac	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:38 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m. and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant, and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:00 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in Basement of First National Bank Building.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	9:40 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
Freeport Accommodation	3:35 p m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., arriving at Parker at 11:31 a. m. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 p. m.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.

Pacific Express	2:50 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m
Fast Line	7:20 p m

WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.

Mail Train	1:05 a m
Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	8:20 a m
Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:35 p m
Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
Way Passenger	8:20 p m

LOCAL.

Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 2	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 1	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'k's Ac. No. 1	6:25 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:50 p m	Brad'k's Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:20 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:50 a. m.; ...

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the EXCELSIOR BAGGAGE EXPRESS CO., on orders left at the Ticket Offices.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cle & Wh'g Mail	6:45 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:13 a m
Erie and Yngn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	1:58 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Exp	9:33 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:18 p m
Clev and Wh'g Ex	1:43 p m	Erie & Yngn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Express	3:13 p m	Chicago Mail	6:53 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:38 p m	Cleveland Wh'g Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	11:18 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Enon Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	3:58 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	4:33 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	8:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:15 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

TAKE MEXICAN FLUID EXT. BUCHU!

The Greatest Diuretic Ever Disc'd.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT!

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Mexican Fluid Ext. Buchu,

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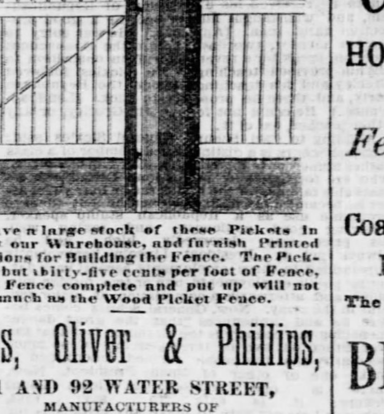

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Resolutions of the Right Sort.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Stirring Speeches from Gen. Sickles, Senators Wilson and Morton.

Great Enthusiasm Throughout.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, April 17.—An immense mass meeting to indorse the administration of General Grant and advocate his renomination was held to-night at Cooper Institute. The demonstration has in point of numbers and enthusiasm, but especially in the social and representative character of those composing it, been rarely equalled in New York. By seven o'clock the vast hall of Cooper Institute was crowded, every seat occupied, and thousands remained outside. It seemed to have been the intention of the police to prevent the filling up of the aisles, and the uncomfortable crowding of the building. This move proved impossible, for after Mr. Clews had introduced William E. Dodge, chairman of the meeting, and proceedings really began, so loud and persistent was the clamor of the crowd outside to gain admittance that, seconded as the demand was by the audience within the building, the police fell back, and by every entrance to the building hundreds thronged in, and in a few minutes it was impossible to find additional standing room in the building. The platform was thronged by prominent citizens of the metropolis, among them being Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Wm. Orton, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Stewart L. Woodford, C. E. Detmold, Theodore W. Dwight, E. D. Morgan, Wm. H. Vermilye, S. B. Chittenden and Jackson L. Schultz.

AN OUTSIDE MEETING.

Outside Cooper Institute several thousand people, who were unable to obtain admission, organized an enthusiastic meeting in favor of General Grant.

WILLIAM E. DODGE PRESIDES.

The great meeting in the vast building was opened by Henry Clews, who was received with cheers, and said: "Fellow-citizens: In calling this meeting to order, I cannot pay you a higher compliment than to offer to the gentleman I am about to name. I nominate for President of this meeting Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dodge was unanimously, enthusiastically elected, and upon taking the chair made a brief speech, in which, after referring to the great achievements of the administration, said: "As far as I have been able to understand the platform of the new departure, they propose nothing which President Grant has not again and again publicly, in his messages and by his acts, shown his readiness to carry out. I am confident that he as well as the mass of the Republican party are as ready to remove political disabilities from the people of the South, with a few well understood exceptions, as any of the boasted reformers; and while I would not brand those with whom I have heretofore associated as traitors to the party, yet it must be apparent to all that their only chance of success is the fact that the Democratic party may unite with them in their opposition, in which case there would be no other virtual result than bringing the Democratic party again into power."

VICE PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read. The former consisted of about three hundred, among whom were Henry Ward Beecher, John C. Green, Peter Cooper, Edward Pierpont, Henry Clews, James Gordon Bennett, Charles Butler, Geo. Jones, Robert L. Stuart, Samuel B. Ruggles, H. B. Claflin, H. B. Sherman, Samuel Wetmore, Anthony J. Drexel, William H. Fogg, Levi P. Morlin, Henry F. Vail, Alexander Taylor, Alexander Stuart, Robert Lennox Kennedy, Thurlow Weed, Theodore Dwight, Robert Hoe, Cambridge Livingston, William Orton, Stewart S. Woodford, S. B. Chittenden, Jacob D. Vermilye, Noah Davis, Franz Siegel, E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Shepherd Knapp, James W. Beckman, Paul M. Spofford, Wm. B. Vanderbilt, J. F. D. Lanier, Jesse Hoyt, John A. Griswold, John Q. Jones, John A. Stewart, Wm. Hoge, William L. Vermilye, R. H. McCurdy, Paran Stevens, Samuel Osgood, George M. Vanast, W. Henry Anthow, William B. Dinsmore, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, John D. Jones, Henry C. Brown, Charles P. Kirkland.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith read an address to the people to the effect that the administration of public affairs under the government of President Grant has been eminently wise, conservative and patriotic; that it is an act of public justice that the soldier whose victories in war and the statesman whose triumphs of peace have made the last decade the most glorious in the annals of American history, should receive an earnest of the gratitude of his countrymen by re-election to the Presidency. The recommendations of the President in favor of the principles enunciated in the report of the Civil Service Commission were timely and apposite, and deserve universal indorsement. The investigations set on foot during the present session of Congress have demonstrated his purity, while their cost has exceeded the aggregate loss sustained by the government through the dishonesty of its subordinates since the administration came into power. A record so clear and honorable challenges the admiration and compels the approval of the people. With the grievances of disappointed office seekers the masses cannot be expected to sympathize. Believing that Gen. Grant's civic career fitly supplements his military greatness, and that he possesses and deserves the confidence of the American people, we pledge him our united and hearty support as a candidate for re-election.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. D. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

First, That the merchants and mechanics, the bankers and business men of New York represented in this meeting and in the call under which it is assembled, are satisfied with the wisdom, ability, moderation and fidelity with which the national government is administered, and in common with the bulk of our brethren throughout the Union, favor the continuance of its distinguished head in the office which he holds with usefulness and honor.

Second, That the practical result of the coalition movement, if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power.

Third, That such restoration, after the late glorious triumph over the rebellion, would read in history like the record of the Tory resurrection at the close of the revolutionary war.

Fourth, That Republicans elected to office mainly by those who assailed the Union at the South and at the North embarrassed its defenders, would become serviceable to the course that sustained them, like those Northern presidents who were chosen by the South and did its bidding better than its own statesmen.

Fifth, That the patriotism that made Grant President of the Republic he saved, is akin to that which placed Washington at the head of the nation he created; the trust was accepted by each at a manifest sacrifice of interest and inclination, with modest misgiving as to civil experience and qualification; but having been well and wisely administered, the confidence implied in a re-election is an appropriate reward for faithful services, and accords with the broadest views of public policy.

Sixth, That against hostile criticisms and unfounded imputations, against alluring promises and prismatic theories, we array the practical reform constantly inaugurated and the substantial results already achieved by the present administration: the chronic vices of the existing system unfairly paraded to its injury have been placed in the course of amelioration or removal; the reduction of the national debt has elicited the admiration of the world; our diplomacy has made peace the ally of national honor, and our President has been, in deed as in name, a kind of "Great Father" to the Indian tribes still lingering within our borders.

Seventh, That while honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken for political purposes the character of President Grant is a crime against such which vindicates him, and an insult to the American people who honor and exalt him as irreproachable in public life; with strong convictions, yet deferential to the popular will; patient under attack, more ready to listen than to speak, with no display and no ostentation, those who know him best bear testimony to the sense, sagacity and power of analysis by which his utterances are characterized and impressed.

Eighth, That in the judgment of this meeting a majority of the people of this country expect, desire and decree the renomination and re-election of U. S. Grant.

Mr. Smith, in a few pertinent remarks, commended the address and resolutions, and called for the unanimous adoption of both. They were adopted with cheers.

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

A letter was read from Vice President Colfax, in which he says: "As my absence would compel the Senate to elect a President *pro tem.* I must remain at the post of duty. If I could be with you, the thought on which I should speak would be the patriotic and political necessity of Republican unity. The brilliant triumphs which in the past ten years have so interwoven the history of the nation were won by toleration. All minor differences in its ranks were happily enjoined with almost universal willingness to abide by the decisions of the majority of its members. I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers of Republican division—dangers not only to the party itself and its future, but to the nation and its future also. Nor can any one shut his eyes to the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization were carried through when its unity and permanency were warred on by foes from its own household, who proclaimed, as is now again proclaimed, that its usefulness and ability to achieve great results had ended, and that the time had arrived for new affiliations. What it has done since then, however, is a noble heritage to bequeath to our children, illuminating, as the record does, some of the brightest pages of our country's annals, and I have no fear when impartial history records the administrative results of the American executives of our times, but that side by side with the once bitterly criticised but now universally honored Abraham Lincoln will be found U. S. Grant.

OTHER LETTERS.

Letters were also read from George William Curtis, George F. Edmunds, Gerrit Smith, Joseph R. Hawley and George W. Gibbons, President of Workingmen's Central Union. The latter says: "I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting at Cooper Institute this evening. You can state to the meeting that the Workingmen's Central Union of the State of New York, numbering nearly twenty thousand members, will vote and work for the re-election of General Grant."

Dispatches were received from Fred. Douglass and Pinchbeck, regretting their inability to attend, but indorsing the objects of the meeting.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

A letter was then read from Senator Conkling, in which he says: "Never was there a time more fitting than this for business men to express their judgment in national affairs. If the name and character of the Administration of U. S. Grant has been of value to the nation, no one knows it so well as the men who represent the property, credits, public securities and enterprise of the country, north and south. If the President has been a tower of strength at home and abroad; if his silent firmness has inspired confidence and security; if turbulence in the South has quailed; if schemes of repudiation and expansion have hidden their heads; if a restored currency and reduced debt and taxation have come; if foreign nations have composed their differences with us, and so borne themselves as to accord to our country the weight and dignity it deserves; in short, if our Government has for three years been a good watch dog, guarding rights, liberties and interests everywhere, the business men of the city of New York know it. They ought to say it, and when they speak the nation will hear. I have tried to study closely four administrations, and to learn their inner working, and my conviction is that in rigid honesty, in duties earnestly, wisely and successfully done, the last three years are the best of the last thirteen. Wearing as I do on the anniversary of Lincoln's great proclamation which struck the fetters from four millions of slaves, and revering Lincoln's memory, I believe that Lincoln's devotion to duty never rose higher than Grant's. Of all men I have seen in high station, there is not one with less pride of opinion or place, not one more ready to revise his own judgments, and weigh the suggestions of others; not one more anxious to do all things well than he whose re-election you will aid to secure. Wednesday's meeting will forecast victory in the coming canvass. Under whatever names or disguises the opposition may present itself, it will in nature and result be the Democratic party still. The election of the ticket to be nominated at Philadelphia is an event which I no more doubt than I doubt the wisdom and virtue of the American people."

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Mr. Dodge introduced as the first speaker of the evening General Daniel E. Sickles, mention of whose name electrified the audience and elicited round after round of applause. General Sickles spoke of the unanimity with which Grant was nominated by the Chicago Convention, and said he more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends. He has discharged his duties as President with marked ability as a statesman and an unchallenged fidelity as a man. He found the credit of the country depressed. You see it to-day exalted. He found extravagance and corruption in the collection of the revenue and in the appropriation of it and expenditure of it by executive officers; he has changed all that, first by honesty, and secondly by integrity in disbursement. He found the country embarrassed in its commerce, in its trade and in its industry, which caused grave apprehensions of the future; you see it to-day prosperous without example, and calmly confident of prosperity at home and peace abroad. His foreign policy has been illustrated by some of the most signalled triumphs of diplomacy. The Treaty of Washington has been justly characterized by those to whose opinion the world justly bow as the greatest achievement of modern diplomacy. Alluding to the personages who figured on the occasion of the recent Liberal Republican meeting, he spoke of Greeley, whose name was received with three cheers, as a man whom he honored, and from whom he received his first lessons of Republicanism, and who taught him to become a good protective tariff man. [Applause.] He was sorry to see his mentor, two days before the Connecticut election, speak for a revenue tariff, in opposition to all his previous teachings. He (Sickles) followed Greeley and his teachings inside the Republican party, and there he proposed to stick. [Loud applause.] He could not follow Mr. Greeley, or any other teacher, out of it.

Alluding to Carl Schurz, General Sickles said: General Schurz is a distinguished member of a class rather numerous in this country—Germans and Irish, who are foreigners by profession. Gifted with remarkable talents, for the first three or four years after he became a naturalized citizen he put them to profitable use as a Republican stump speaker. Drawing good audiences and talking well, his price was deservedly high, and he always got it. President Lincoln benevolently superadded to these emoluments several very flattering public employments, one or two foreign missions, and afterwards a commission as major general in the army. Now, General Schurz comes before us and announces that the great danger menacing this country is the alarming fact that the war turned out two or three generals of so much popularity that the people seemed determined to make one or other of them President. Now, there is one comfort at least about Schurz: it is safe to say that, although I am not here to make any criticisms on his military career, he didn't acquire anything in the fields of war to unfit him for any civil employment he is likely to get. The first service Schurz rendered the Republican party was to elect Frank Blair as his associate. Mr. Sickles said these foreigners by profession seek to create the impression abroad that one controls the Irish vote and the other carries the German vote in his pocket, but he thought they would find out their error.

Mr. Sickles spoke at length, and concluded as follows: That same Republican party that elected Grant in 1868, and that has achieved a line of triumphs without example in the history of parties, will make General Grant in November next his own successor. [Great applause and three cheers for Grant.]

DISORDERLY GREELEYITES.

During Gen. Sickles's speech several exciting scenes were enacted. On two occasions three cheers were proposed for Horace Greeley, the result being that for several minutes the proceedings were interrupted by the cheers of the Greeley adherents and hisses of his opponents. General Sickles alluded in scathing terms to the record of Senator Trumbull. A man in the audience called out for three cheers for Trumbull followed by a slight response and a storm of hisses. A squabble ensued, and the man was ejected amid tremendous cheers.

CONGRESSIONAL CONGRATULATIONS.

After music from the band Mr. Dodge said: "Fellow-citizens, the delegation from Pennsylvania [Great confusion] and the delegations of the following States in Congress send their congratulations and sympathy to this meeting: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indianapolis, Mississippi and South Carolina. [Applause.] If I had time I would like to read it. [Voices—"Read it! read it!"] No, there is not time. We will have them published, and you will understand their spirit. I have now the pleasure of introducing to this meeting Senator Wilson. [Applause.] Mr. Wilson, in coming forward, was greeted with three cheers, and considerable confusion prevailed after they were given. Indeed, so great was it that Mr. Dodge said: "I hope our friends will keep order, and I know that he [meaning Senator Wilson] will feel very much pleased if you will keep still."

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

After quiet had been restored, the Senator said: "I thank you, fellow citizens of New York, for this kind greeting, and I have a favor to ask you, and I trust you will unanimously grant it. I have a few plain words to say to you to-night, and I have but little time to utter them in, and I ask you to give me neither applause nor disapprobation, and listen to the few words I have to say. I am a Republican from conviction and by desire. I care more for the Republican party of the United States than I do for the interests or aspirations or ambitions of any thousand men in America. [Applause.] I have labored twenty-five years to bring into being the great, patriotic, liberty-loving organization that should make the Republic of the United States a free land. [Applause and voices, "good."] Sixteen years ago the Republican party was brought into being. I religiously believe that it came into being by the prayers, labors and noble aspirations of the best portion of our country [applause]. I believe it was brought into being to meet the needs of an endangered country, and to carry out in America the providence of Almighty God. [Applause and cries of "good"]. And so believing, from the time it was created to this hour, I have never consciously uttered a single word or performed an act to drive a man out of its ranks, and here to-night, who ever may leave us, he will leave us against my wishes and my protestations; and I would on my knees, if I could do it, ask them to pause, come back and stand with us—fight the battle through, and go on with us in the triumph of the future. [Applause.]

I am not here to tell you that the Republican party is a perfect organization. It has in its ranks three and a half millions of men, it has the great masses of the noblest and purest and best portion of our countrymen. It has some men of course who are not all they should be, and we know it; but, gentlemen, I would not disrupt it because it is not perfect. I would fight on, work on, toil on, pray on, and make it better if I could, and make it worthy its great history, and what I think is its great destination in the years to come. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, I would as soon go home and disband the little church in the town where I live, of which my wife was a member and I an unworthy one, because some Christian minister proved false to his God, or some poor mortal did not live up to the professions he had made. Gentlemen, I speak to you to-night, I ask you who have stood with the Republican party, you who voted for that greatest character of our country, Abraham Lincoln [Great applause], you who held up his hands, stood by him, waded through blood for four years to maintain your country and emancipate a race; you who repudiated Andrew Johnson and his treason, and could not be bought by the patronage of the Government [applause]; I ask you who re-elected Abraham Lincoln in 1864, when wise men wrote letters up as late as the 2d day of September of that year, asking to get him out and have a new candidate because he could not be elected; who stood by him; I ask you who voted for the great soldier in 1868 [applause]; I ask you who carried your country's cause of liberty, justice, humanity and christian salvation in your hearts; I ask you one and all to stand together. You who started for the new departure, come back, come back. Our ranks shall be open to you. We will bid you work; we will win another victory, and we will rejoice together in the triumphs of our cause. [Applause.] Gentlemen, there was a meeting here the other night. I do not propose to say anything unkind of the men engaged in it. I do not come to imitate their example, to utter reproachful words of old comrades, or utter words of condemnation of the party with which I have acted, and whose measures I have sustained; but, gentlemen, I want to notice kindly a few of those remarks. We were told as a reason why that convention is called at Cincinnati that the Republican party is under the control of officeholders. Great God! gentlemen, a party of three and one-half millions of men—strong men, independent men—controlled by a few thousand beggarly officeholders. Why, gentlemen, to be an officeholder is to be a beggar. The offices of this country hardly pay a decent, respectable living to nineteen-twentieths of the men holding office. Now, look at the great professions—look at lawyers, and remember the enormous fees they receive; look at the great merchants; look at the men who build your railroads; and telegraphs, and the men engaged in all other great business now-a-days, by which talent and character can find their true action. It is these men, these merchants, these mechanics, these builders of railroads and telegraphs and planters of the great industries of our time; it is these men and the great lawyers who build great houses, have fine pictures and rich libraries, if they ever read them [Laughter]. Are not these the men who have all the comforts and luxuries of life? And now what about these office holders? Thirty-one thousand of them out of sixty thousand are poor, petty postmasters; seven thousand postmasters and clerks, and fifteen thousand of these masters less than two hundred dollars a year salary. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, they talk about this Convention at Philadelphia as a Convention of office-holders. Well, suppose we say the Cincinnati Convention is to be an office-seeking Convention. [Laughter.] But I will not say it. [Laughter and cheers.] However, you may think what you please about it. [Laughter.] But this much I do say, that the National Convention that will meet this year at Philadelphia will have fewer office-holders and fewer members of Congress than any that has met for thirty years of the party in power. [Great applause.] And you take this home and remember it. Go to any section of our country where there is little in the shape of government patronage, and you find the Republican party united and supporting the measures of the administration, and almost unanimous for President Grant. Go to other sections—look at New York, where you have great patronage, and you have dissensions and divisions. I tell you it is office-holding, office-seeking, petty ambitions that are disturbing the unity of the Republican party, and that threaten disaster. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, the great ideas, the policy and principles of the party are stronger than the party itself. [Applause.] You know it and I know it.

We were told another thing at the meeting of which I have spoken. I was sorry that Trumbull made such declarations. Trumbull is an old friend of mine. I have honored and respected him, and I do not want to say one unkind word of him; but I must say that he made a speech here which every man in the country who reads it, and is a fair minded man, instantly pronounced a disingenuous speech. [Applause.] Let us look at it for a moment. He tells us that we have kept disabilities on men in the south. Well, gentlemen, I stood up alone in the Senate Republican caucus and voted against putting those provisions in the Fourteenth Amendment. [Applause.] I did not believe it was politic to do it, and I have been for years in favor of letting every body off, and any man who behaves himself as a patriot and respectable man, and asks to have his disabilities removed, I will vote for removing them. [Applause.] I will vote for removing disabilities from John C. Breckenridge, for ever since the war has closed he has behaved himself like a fair-minded American citizen, and I honor him for it. [Applause.] Trumbull told us that one set of men in the North were kept out of office and another kept in. Now gentlemen, they have got nearly twenty rebel Colonels and Generals, and men who served in the rebel army, whose disabilities were removed by us, elected to office, and they were elected, and General Grant in his message recommended the removal of their disabilities to the House of Representatives, and the House by an almost unanimous vote decided to remove them. It came to the Senate and Sumner proposed to put in the bill a provision for civil rights, so that when we removed the disabilities and gave amnesty to the old slave masters, we should give protection to the poor freedman, and I voted for it, and others did so and it was put in the bill; and when it was in the bill was lost by a vote of 33 to 19, and Trumbull and Tipton, who propose to go to Cincinnati for amnesty, then voted against amnesty, and if they had voted for it, it would have passed the Senate of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, I have another word on that point. Trumbull knew very well that we have been struggling to get through the House for several weeks a civil rights bill, and we have both civil right and amnesty before the House, and have been working to put both bills through, and I expect we will do it [applause]. I will advert to our other matter. Trumbull told us he is going to Cincinnati to get Civil Service Reform. Why the President of the United States appointed a commission, at the head of which was your eminent fellow-citizen, Governor William Curtis, [applause.] That committee has been setting for months. They reported a partial plan which did not work practically, and now they have opened to a practical plan to carry out those ideas of Civil Service Reform, and to-day General Grant has proclaimed them to the country. [cheers.]

These men tell you they will go to Cincinnati for civil service reform. I say to you to-night that all through these three years past the departments at Washington have been struggling night and day to improve their condition, and they have succeeded in doing so, and never had we as good clerks nor our offices in the City of Washington as well filled as they are filled now. [Applause.]

But there is another matter about which Trumbull told us. I want to call your attention to that, too. He told you that it was contrary to law for military men to discharge civil duties. I am sorry that he told you that, for it is not a fact. We did not pass any such law. We have a law that will allow military men to be appointed to civil offices, but we have no law to prevent men in the army being detailed to civil duties. Trumbull complained that we have an army officer that brought us the President's message. [Laughter.] If he looked into the history of the country he would find that this was done before. The first message ever sent to the Senate of the United States was on the 1st of January, 1789, and it was borne by Major General Henry Knox. [Cheers.] That officer carried more messages from General Washington to the Senate. He was the President's companion during the war and perhaps his most intimate personal friend. And when General Jackson came in, he appointed Major Donalson Secretary. When Abraham Lincoln came in, he took John Hay, an army officer, and detailed him for duty in the White House. [Aplause.] But when Andy Johnson came in [laugter], he filled the White House with military men. Gentlemen, Trumbull should know all this, and when a Senator of the United States leaves his port at Washington and goes up and down the country speaking to the people, he ought to understand whereof he speaks, and be acquainted with the facts of history, and know what he is talking about. [Lanheter.] In short, gentlemen, I never read a speech so full of errors in the short space of a couple of colums as Trumbull's speech. He says, or rather asks the question, "If Andy Johson filled the White House with office-holders from military men, what would be said about it? He did; he appointed Col. More, Col. Morrow, Col. Leek, Col. Reeves, Capt. McKeever and Col. R. Johnson, his own retainers, and they are officers of the army. They set about posting guards in and around the White House. When President Grant came in, they paid him a salute and he asked what they meant. And next day he sent the troops away—the four companies of cavalry and regiment of infantry, and for three years not a soldier has been nearer Washington on duty than Fort Washington. [Applause.]

Now, what is President Grant's great offense? He had three men on his staff during the war when he was Lieutenant General and General; he was made President, and they went on Sherman's staff, and they were detailed to go to the White House and got no pay for it, and helped President Grant to do his immense work, and that saves so much to the public treasury. [Laughter.] That is all about it. [Applause.] Now, my Republican friends, do you think you ought to retire to Cincinnati because President Grant has a couple of his aids at Washington? Are the men who fought the battles of their country dangerous men? [Applause.] I find men nominating tickets and trying to get the boys in grey to work for them; they are not afraid of the men in grey, but they have a terrible horror of the men in blue. [Laughter], the men who fought for the old flag. God bless the men that fought for the old flag. [Cheers.]

Senator Trumbull told you about the encroaching assumptions of those in power. I am not a lawyer—Trumbull is. He is a supporter of the civil rights bill, which went further than any other measure we passed, and he comes here and reproaches us for encroaching and arbitrary power, because we followed the chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson continued at length, denouncing corruption of all kinds, and said that Grant's administration had tried and convicted more thieves than all the administrations of this government from 1789 down. Mr. Wilson then spoke of the integrity and ability with which Gen. Skinner had managed the affairs of the Treasury. Trumbull referred to the Secretary of the Navy. Now, gentlemen, I want to say in regard to that, that Trumbull stated what was not the facts of the case. That is all. Now I say right here that the facts are not what Trumbull stated them to be. I believe Mr. Robeson an honest and an upright man. [Applause.] I know that in this case he acted according to law, both in entering the matter and paying it. I have a written statement of the facts in full, which I have prepared. Mr. Wilson denied the statements made by Trumbull, that we could save fifty millions if the officeholders were not so powerful, and said we are actually growing mean and saving some money that ought to be appropriated to shipbuilding, etc.

Mr. Wilson concluded as follows: If there is a combination at Cincinnati, and I don't care on whom they make it, they will take more Democratic votes than they will take Republican votes. The nominees of Philadelphia will be elected. [Applause.] I make that prediction here to-night, and I say to every man in America that my voice can reach, through the press join hands, and let each one of us do our whole duty; let us be as firm as the eternal hills; and let us be kind, conciliatory, and treat our erring friends as erring friends until after they choose to take farewell of us and go away; and then, gentlemen, they will be where men who have deserted us for the last twelve years have put themselves—out of power, out of control of affairs, and proved false and recreant to their own selves. [Applause.]

Senator Morton was then introduced and spoke while sitting, being unable to stand on account of his health.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens of New York: I am here to-night by invitation of the committee for the purpose of addressing you upon the subject of the next Presidency and the condition of the Republican party at this time in the United States. I am not invited by a committee of office-holders. I am advised that the gentlemen who got up this meeting are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, and that very few of them are in condition to take office or could afford to take one. You have heard very much lately in regard to the evil influence of office-holders: that they are governing the country; that they are generally dishonest and demagogical; but the most of the complaints that I have heard upon the subject come from a man who has been in office twenty years, and is now fearful that he may not die in the harness. The convention to be held at Philadelphia has been described as an office-holder's convention, but I venture the assertion that there will be more office-seekers in the convention at Cincinnati than in the office-seekers in the convention in Philadelphia. There are some men going to Cincinnati who are good men, and I part with them with reluctance, and would be glad if it had been in my power to reconcile them to the party and to the administration. But take that Convention all-in-all, it will be a more curious collection than Barnum ever had, and will include in it his celebrated "What Is It." It will not be so much a convention as a conspiracy. The men who will compose that Convention will differ almost entirely in regard to principles, and will only be a unit only in their sentiments. In this attempted disruption there is no principle involved. It proposes no new policy, financial commercial or otherwise. It is entirely personal in its character, and is not founded upon any pretense that the administration has come short in any material thing. Now, if what the country wants is good government, a good and faithful administration, the country has it. [Applause.] It is an old saying, "Let well enough alone," and to "Praise a bridge that carries you safely over," and I undertake to say here to-night, in the face of the intelligence of this assembly and this whole country, that take this administration one in all, there has not been a better one in fifty years, [applause] in all material respects. I do not say it is free from criticism. I do not say that Gen. Grant and his secretaries have not made some errors. To err is the lot of all. We are all fallible. That man who claims that he is perfect will by common consent be set down as a fool. But I do mean to say that in the great material respects of the government of this country, it is as well administered as it has been in a century, or perhaps as it ever was. What is your condition now, mechanics, merchants, bankers, business men of New York? This is a great commercial center, where the money power controls, and the pulsation that takes place here is felt to the extremities of the nation. I call upon you to-night as witnesses, without regard to your past affiliations, to stand up and bear testimony that this Government is as well administered; that your condition financially was never better; that business never stood on a better foundation than it does to-day in New York; that there never was a time when there was so much general confidence prevailing in regard to the future, financially and commercially, as there is to-day. The apprehensions of panic and convulsions that prevailed in times, as when men predicted a financial convulsion every five or ten years, looked forward to, and the wise made preparations for, and the foolish and improvident became victims of it. The apprehensions of these convulsions and panics have passed away. We have now a better financial system than ever before, and you never saw the time when you felt so much confidence in the currency as you feel now. There never was a time when you could calculate with as much certainty as you can now, a year, two years or five years in advance, so that you might place your commercial adventures or enterprises upon that calculation, and when this is the case, and you all know it, and every honest Democrat here to-night would be bound to admit upon his oath, if he were sworn—I ask, why do you want a change? You cannot expect to improve upon it; you might get a worse administration; therefore, I repeat the old saying, and I might in doing it appeal simply to your self interest, your selfishness alone, leaving all patriotism out of the question, "Let well enough alone," and continue that administration that has accomplished such great things for the nation. [Applause.]

What has been accomplished under this administration? The taxes have been reduced nearly $87,000,000, and we have passed a bill through the Senate reducing them $55,000,000. The bill has failed in the House, but we shall hardly adjourn without repealing at least $50,000,000 of the taxes now existing. And yet during this administration $317,000,000 of the public debt has been paid, and your interest account, which on the 4th of March, 1869, was $125,000,000, is now less than $106,000,000—a reduction of $20,000,000 in three years, and that is a solid result, worth at least from twenty to fifty millions of Democratic speeches and resolutions. [Applause.] And there are other results. You have been referred to the success of the Indian policy, peculiarly that of the President of the United States—the simple adoption of peace, good will, kindness and integrity in dealing with the Indians. He has taken William Penn for his example, and now this country is more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any other period since the formation of the Government in 1789; and this policy will be persevered in as long as he shall continue in office. I have faith yet in the redemption of a portion of the aboriginal race of our country. I have great faith in the power of peace and kindness, in the power of Christianity. I believe that greater results may be accomplished by the religious agents that have been sent out by General Grant, representing the different religious denominations, going with open hands and honest hearts, in the way of pacification than has been accomplished by all the armies that have ever been sent against them.

You have heard of the Treaty of Washington, that great triumph of American diplomacy, which was alike honorable to both nations, which settled a difficulty which threatened the peace of this country; and restored amicable relations between two great nations, bound together by so many ties of blood, literature and tradition. It is generally believed that it will be carried out by the English Government, in good faith, and I have no doubt that our government will stand by that treaty, come what may. We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our government with that of Germany and to disturb the amicable relations existing between these two great nations. We know how intimately they are allied by blood and by sympathy and friendly feelings, in the past. We know how Germany sympathized with us during our great struggle with the rebellion—how she purchased our bonds and extended to us her confidence and material aid, and how grateful we were to her for it, and we know too how during the late struggle between her and France, the Republican party involuntarily and for a reason that we can all understand, sympathized with Germany. [Applause.] The attempts to embroil us have failed. There was no foundation, no single circumstance whatever, that can be adduced as an excuse for what is called French arms scandal. That scandal has been reported upon by the Committee, and our Government exonerated from all blame intentional or accidental, and the relations between Germany and the United States were never more cordial than they are to-day [applause], and it is not in the power of bussy-bodies to disturb these relations for the purpose of making political capital. The French arms scandal may therefore be buried among the nameless graves of shameless and forgotten calumnies.

Now there are charges made of corruption, as if this was the most corrupt administration known in the history of our government. I believe, and I say it here upon my own responsibility as a man and a Senator, I believe there has never been, all things considered, a more faithful and honest administration. [Applause.]

Senator Morton said the charge was made that the President was guilty of personal corruption in connection with the New York Custom House. That charge was thoroughly investigated, and the President and his whole household were found guiltless. Mr. Morton claimed to be a Reformer, but belonged to a party not continually making professions in that direction. It had inaugurated civil service reform, and the President was the only man who had given practicel shape to it. The Cincinnati Convention could only help Democrats into power, and once in power they will insist upon the payment of the Southern debt and dissipate all the advantages gained to the country by the Republican party.

Mr. Morton concluded as follows: I am for the renomination of Gen. Grant. I believe he is entitled to it. [Applause.] I believe the great majority of this nation are for him, [applause.]

His renomination is a fair and open question for discussion, and any Republican until then has a right to bring forward the name of any other candidate and press him for nomination; but after the nomination is made it will be no longer an open question for any good Republican. The man who loves his principles more than he hates the President will stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia convention, whoever he may be. Great interest are at stake. I expect you to stand fast by your principles, by your country, by your constitution, and to do that the best way to do it, and the only to do it that I know of, is to stand fast by the Republican party in the approaching contest.

Hon. Jsseph H. Rainey, colored, Member of Congress from South Carolina, followed Senator Morton, and was the last speaker. He was cordially received and enthusiastically cheered as he closed. The meeting lasted till after twelve o'clock.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain's Counter Case.

LONDON, April 17.—The counter case presented at Geneva on behalf of the British Government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed this evening. It concludes with a description of the position of the neutrals under the views presented in the case of the American Government, which it says, would render their situation one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers and harassed by a crowd of new obligations which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy, whilst the lapse of even a subordinate officer would be visited with heavy penalties. Private commerce would be subjected to minute inquisition and incessant supervision; individuals would be tracked by spies and informers; the trade of belligerents would be fettered, and the hospitalities of the country guarded with impossible precaution.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 17.—The Court of the Queen's Bench to-day granted, upon motion of Sergeant Ballantine, a rule requiring the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, to show why the claimant of the Tichborne estates has not been admitted to bail.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1872.

SENATE.

The following bills reported by Mr. TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee, were passed: To perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States; to further the administration of justice; supplementary to the act amending the enforcement act.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The civil service reform bill was taken up and debated. Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill, stating that he should offer a substitute extending the prohibition against recommending or soliciting appointments to all Federal offices, to the judiciary, as well as to Congress.

After further discussion by Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and SHANKS, the bill went over till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The "Liberal" Movement in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The call which has finally been made public indorsing the principles put fourth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri is signed by three or four hundred of the most prominent Republicans of Illinois. The call suggests that citizens of Illinois present at Cincinnati select a due proportion of their number to represent their State in the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17.—The *State Register* of this date contains additional "liberal" movement intelligence. The latest recruits are Governor Palmer, Hon. Newlin Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State Rummell, Adjutant General Dilger, Hon. Wm. L. Gross and hundreds of private citizens. The Lieutenant Governor, Auditor and Treasurer have not yet signified their intentions.

Not as "Liberal" as Reported.

DETROIT, April 17.—Reports having been circulated by New York, Cincinnati and Chicago papers that Captain E. B. Ward would attend the Cincinnati Convention, he has written a letter to the Detroit *Post*, in which he says he is not capable of deserting the party that has crushed secession, abolished slavery, enhanced the credit of the nation after a most expensive war, inaugurated a system of care, economy and integrity in the financial management of the government that has not been equaled since the administration of John Quincy Adams. He thinks the Michigan Republicans are almost a unit for Grant.

Virginia Republican State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., April 17.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and was called to order by United States Senator Lewis. About four hours were spent in discussing the merits of candidates for temporary chairman, there being four in nomination, three white and one colored. The colored candidate, Dr. D. M. Norton, of Surrey county, was finally elected. A Committee on Credentials was then elected, and a recess taken. Seventy-three counties are represented.

The Committee on permanent organization reported in favor of John A. Harman, of Augusta, for permanent Chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional district. James H. Platt was placed in nomination in opposition to Harman. L. G. Bowden, brother-in-law of C. H. Porter, appealed to the Convention not to refuse to elect a Virginian to preside over a Virginia Convention. Desendorf said this was a Convention of Republicans from everywhere, and not of Virginia Republicans. At this point a difficulty occurred between Bowden and another delegate, which threatened to terminate in a general row. The police were called in and the disturbance quieted.

The Louisiana Democracy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The Democratic State Convention, called to nominate State officers, meets here to-morrow. The impression now prevails that no nominations will be made until after the Cincinnati Convention.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the lower House of the Ohio Legislature yesterday the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts was passed. By it the Democrats are allowed five districts and the Republicans fifteen.

E. G. Cabanus, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., died yesterday.

By the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw mill in Posey county, Indiana, twelve miles from Evansville, John Gebel, Jacob Nieman and Frank Taylor, engineer, were killed. John Gerris was severely wounded and several others narrowly escaped death.

STATE NEWS.

Edward McFadden, a Philadelphia stone mason, has been held in $1,500 bail for cruelly abandoning his family. It seems that one of his little children was attacked with small-pox, which created great consternation in the neighborhood, to quiet which he took the little sufferer to an open lot in a thinly populated neighborhood, and left it there on the ground.

Muskrats are very numerous in the Susquehanna this spring, and war is being waged against them.

Luther Stroup, who for several years past has acted as correspondent for a number of newspapers during the session of the Legislature, and a woman named Kate Temple, *alias* Long, were found dead in bed at a house of ill-fame in Harrisburg, Tuesday morning. The room occupied by the ill-fated pair was heated by a coal stove in the apartment below, and it is generally supposed their death was caused by gas escaping from the register.

Rev. John Hewitt has been elected Principal of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Columbiana county, and has entered upon the duties of his position.

A young Meadville somnambulist walked out of a third story window the other night, taking sash, glass and all with him. Strange to say, he was not seriously injured.

The Stonerstown trestle on the Broad Top Railroad, in Huntingdon county, 1,360 feet in length, was blown to pieces by the heavy winds last week.

Prof. A. P. Wyman, for many years teacher of music at the Washington Female Seminary, died suddenly last Monday night.

Austin Garvin died from hydrophobia in Scranton on Friday last. His death agonies were terrible.

A POLITICIAN of Cincinnati, whom the press there calls "Bristol Bill," intimates that, if he is elected to some local office which he wants, he will turn "state's evidence" on former associates and "tell how the business of street-paving with the Nicolson blocks is made profitable." There are cities, other than Cincinnati, to whom revelations on this subject would be of uncommon interest. Pray elect this man, good Cincinnatians. Sacrifice yourselves to the general good, or, at least, to a very general curiosity.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 17, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	*Rise. Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	*Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	4	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	2	8
Davenport	0	1	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	7
Memphis, Tenn	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	1	6
New Orleans, La	0	8	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	3
Shreveport, La	0	7	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	4
St. Paul	0	1	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	1	7	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—River thirty-six feet and falling. Arrived—Armadillo, Arkansas River; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh. Departed—Lawrence, Nashville; Minneola and Mollie Ebert, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—River still falling, with eighteen feet in the canal and sixteen feet in the chute. Raining this afternoon and to-night. Business very active. Arrived—Mollie Ragen, Alice Dean, Rock Island, Mary Houston, Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Emma Floyd, Nashville. Departed—Alice Dean, Josephine, Kinny, New Orleans; R. A. Babbage, Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; Rock Island, St. Louis. Towboats arrived: J. S. Neal, Pomeroy; J. H. Bigley, Boaz, Panther, Fred. Wilson, Grand Lake, Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 17.—Cloudy and cool; heavy rain since noon. River stationary. Port list: Down—Hawkeye and barges, Louisville, Morning Star, Mary Ament. Up—Belle Lee, Liberty No. 4, Silver Moon, Fayette, Idlewild. Business active. The Belle Lee will take 1,000 tons from here.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 17.—Arrived—City of Alton, from New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis; W. H. Brown, Smithland; Glasgow, St. Louis; City of Cairo, St. Louis; Keithsburg, St. Louis. Departed—Jasper, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Arlington, Cincinnati; City of Alton, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg; Keithsburg, Nashville. River rising slowly and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Jennie Howell, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, Belle Vernon, Iron Mountain, Western, Pittsburgh. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Capital City, Omaha; Friendship, Illinois river; Josephine, upper Mississippi; Pauline Carroll, Cairo. River falling slowly. Rain falling all day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 17.—River falling slowly; twenty feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy; slight rain during the day. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cloudy and warm. The river rose six inches. Arrived—Exporter, Pittsburgh; Emma Elliott, Hale, Cincinnati. Departed—Lady Lee, Commonwealth, Colorado, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Pink Varble, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 17.—Down—Robert Mitchell, C. B. Church, Indiana. Up—H. C. Yeager. Warm and clear. The river rose twenty-one inches in the last twenty-four hours.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, April 17.—Clear and pleasant. River declining, with nine feet out. Arrived—Minnie from St. Louis. Departed—Mary Boyd, Memphis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Robert E. Lee, Paducah; John Kyle, St. Louis; Seminole, White river. No departures. Warm and cloudy.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Sugar nominal; low common 7c; fair to fully fair 9a9½c. Molasses nominal; common fermenting 35c; good common 40c; prime city refining reboiled 55c. Whisky 80a94c. Coffee 18½a20½c. Cotton quiet; good ordinary 21½c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 22⅝c.

Old Scotch Proverbs Applied.

There was much pleasant intercourse among families at a small cost. Scarcely any gave ceremonious dinners. Invitations to tea at 6 o'clock were common. After tea there were songs, with perhaps a round of Scottish proverbs—a class of sayings which, from their agreeable tartness, found scope for exercise in ordinary transactions, and were more especially useful in snubbing children, and keeping them in remembrance of their duty. The Peebles people were not behind their neighbors in the art of applying their maxims. As, for exemple, if a fastidious youth presumed to complain that his porridge was not altogether to his mind, he would have for reply,—"Lay your wame to your winnin';" that is, "Suit your stomach to your earnings,"—a staple observation in all such cases. Or, if one of unsettled habits got into a scrape, such as "slumping" in the ice, and coming home half drowned, instead of being commiserated, he would be coolly reminded that "An unhappy fish gets an unhappy bait." Or, if one hinted that he was hungry, and would not be the worse of something to eat, he would, if the application was inopportune, be favored with the advice in dietetics: "You'll be the better o' findin' the grunds o' your stamick." Or, if he, on the other hand, asked for a drink of water shortly after dinner, he would told that "Mickle meat taks mickle weet;" by which wholesome rebuke he was instructed in the excellent virtue of moderation in eating. Or, if one when put to some kind of difficult task, said he wanted asistance, he would get the proverb pitched at him: "Help yoursel' and your friends will like you the better." Or, when a family of children quarreled among themselves, and appealed to their mother for an edict of pacification, she would console them with the remark, "You'll all agree better when ye gang in at different kirk doors." A capital thing were these proverbs and saying for stamping out what were called notions of "uppishness" in children, or hopes of having everything their own way.—*From the Memoir of Robert Chambers.*

Oil Strikes Near Titusville.

On Friday last a new well was struck on the "Abbott & O'Hare" tract (called Sampson, Janey & Co.'s tract on Wrigley's map, made in 1869), about two miles south of Titusville, and Sunday it was pumping at the rate of thirty barrels of oil per day with a prospect of large increase as soon as the great body of salt water is partially pumped off. The well is eight hundred feet deep.

On the Hyde farm two more rigs are up and also one the Shambridge farm. In addition to the above, another new well is commenced on the "Abbott & O'Hare tract," and one on the Prockell farm, in which the drillers struck the third sand Saturday, with a good show of oil.

On the Griffin farm, Messrs. Carter and Fairchild have leased about twenty acres south of the Catholic Cemetery (near the Miller farm road), and a few rods west of said cemetery, the "Griffin Run and Mong Farm Oil Company," which is controlled by Jessie Smith, Strauss, Stettheimer and others, have a rig up, and as they own large leases, expect to put down a number of wells.

AT THE time of the Catacazy scandal, all the anti-administration journals endeavored to make it appear that the Russian government had taken serious offense at the President for requesting his recall. It was even claimed that the friendly relations which have so long existed between the two governments had suffered serious interruption. So far from this being the fact, it now appears, from the St. Petersburg correspondent of a London journal, that upon his return, Catacazy was received very coldly by the Emperor and by Gortschakoff—so much so that he finds himself compelled to quit official life. The effort to embarrass the foreign relations of the government has been equally futile in the case of Russia as in that of Germany.

They got up a "donation" party in Petroleum Center the other day, for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Scofield, Methodist minister at that place. People turned out well, and a handsome purse was secured, which the Trustees very generously charged up as a part of Mr. Scofield's salary. Queer world, this.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, April 11th, 1872.

	Due.
Miss Cloe Chamberlain, Cleveland, Ohio	3c
Rev. John Comer, Risps Mills, Ohio	3c
Miss Anna Fish, Evansville, Ind	3c
A. S. Kirkpatrick, Battle Creek Mines, Tenn	3c
Mrs. Nellie Couch, Allegheny, Pa	3c
Mrs. Frank Hunkle, Pittsburg, Pa	3c
Charles Jarvis, Covington, Ky (2)	6c

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Meeting Called for Yesterday—No Quorum Present—Adjournment.

As predicted in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, the Council meeting called for yesterday, for the purpose of electing a City Engineer, proved a failure, there not being a quorum present in either branch.

In the Select branch the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chambers, Chalmers, Herron, Jeremy, Jones, E. P.; Lang, Laufman, Littell, McCarthy, McDonald, Murray, Neely, Pearson, Rafferty, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Waring and President Gross, 23. It being necessary to have twenty-four members present to transact business, the President, at 2:30 P. M., said a motion to adjourn was in order.

Mr. Burgwin moved that Council adjourn to meet on Monday next at two o'clock. This was adopted, and President Gross declared the Council adjourned until that time.

In Common Council the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Arthurs, Barker, Batim, Carroll, Cohen, Dickson, Fleming, John, Follansbee, Fulton, Hare, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Liebler, McCandless, Neeson, Negley, R. H., Negley, W. B., Price, Raible, Sims, Spreyer, Watson and President Oliver, Jr.—24. In this branch thirty-four members form a quorum and that number not being present, the resolution to meet on Monday next, passed in Select Council, was concurred in and the meeting was declared adjourned.

BIGAMY.

A Husband With Two Wives.

Last evening Mrs. Mary Ann Giles appeared before Mayor Blackmore and charged her husband, Joseph Giles, with bigamy and assault and battery. The prosecutrix alleged that her husband had visited Wellsville, Ohio, recently and there had married a Miss Kisskimon. This second wife he brought to his residence in Mifflin township, and for a short time the three lived together. Such, it is alleged, was the treatment of the prosecutrix by her husband, of late, that she was compelled to leave him and seek refuge with a neighbor. Mrs. Giles No. 1 states that on one occasion he became very jealous of her and locked her up in a room for twenty-six hours without food in order to make her confess that she had been criminally intimate with a certain resident of the township. She refused to confess a crime of which she had not been guilty, and he then dragged her to the cellar of the house and there seized a pick ax and threatened to kill her if she did not admit her guilt. She still refused, and in a short time regained her liberty. On the information made the Mayor dispatched detective Wilmot to Mifflin township to make the arrest. The husband will be afforded an opportunity to make his title clear to-day.

Western Theological Seminary.

The Alumni of the Western Theological Seminary met yesterday morning in the seminary building. There were present about one hundred and fifty ministers, representing thirty-five classes. Forty-two classes have graduated since the organization of the seminary. The several classes met in separate rooms in the seminary, when a member of the respective classes, who had been appointed for the purpose, read a brief history of each member of his class. The histories were exceedingly interesting to the members of the several classes, many of whom had not seen each other since they completed their course. The meetings were cordial, and during the entire day the time was pleasantly spent by the Alumni in talking of their college life, the happy days they enjoyed while attending the seminary, and their various experiences since they left the college walls.

Last evening another meeting was held in the Third Church. After the usual religious exercises, the Rev. J. I. Brownson, D. D., gave a lengthy history of the seminary. He referred to the organization of the institution, related the many difficulties which the founders had to contend with, and also many interesting incidents. He also gave a brief history of every professor who had been connected with the seminary since its organization.

The Rev. D. A. Cunningham was the next speaker, and proceeded to deliver an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased Alumni, after which the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

This morning at ten o'clock a general meeting of the Alumni will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, at which Rev. G. P. Hays, D. D., will preside. At one o'clock in the afternoon a collation will be served up at Hartje's Hall, Sixth avenue. Rev. James Allison, D. D., will preside.

A Successful Drunk.

Among the unfortunates who slept in the Station House on Tuesday night was a man who, when arrested, had $37 50 on his person. The money was, as usual, taken possession of by the Captain of the watch, duly labeled with the prisoner's name, and placed in the safe. Yesterday morning the officer who made the arrest was called on to produce his prisoner for a hearing. He proceeded to a cell and awakened, as he supposed the right man. The sleepy individual was put through the regular mill and fined a dollar and costs. Clerk Patterson took the fine out of the $37 50 and returned the defendant the balance of the money. The individual walked off without saying anything, but evidently a little surprised. A little later, when another case was called, it was discovered that the $37 50 had been given to the wrong man, in fact to an individual who had not a cent (save that of whisky) on his person when he was brought in. At last accounts the policeman who woke up the wrong man was actively endeavoring to find the successful drunk who was paid about $32 for sleeping in the lock-up all night.

Perjury Case.

In the United States District Court, this morning, District Attorney Swoope will call up the case of G. W. N. Yost, a well known citizen, who is charged with perjury, in falsely swearing, in an "interference" case, that he was the inventor of a certain principle in operating the cutter-bar of the Climax mowing machine. It is alleged that the principle was invented by a workman in his employ, named Heston, who was deprived, by Yost, of the benefit of his invention, by claiming that he (Yost) was the original inventor. It is stated that the original model, made by Heston, will be produced in Court, with proof that this model had been shown to Yost prior to his application for a patent. The defendant denies the allegations of Heston, and the case will turn upon the weight of evidence as to these facts.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. AND MRS. PROF. KOEHLER, of this city, assisted at a grand concert at New Castle on last Tuesday evening.

THE St. Paul Orphan Home, of Butler, has received as a present from a Mr. Craig, of this city, a valuable horse.

ANY PERSON with a small family, desiring to rent a house of five rooms, well finished and in good order, and in a first rate location, should read the advertisement on the first page this morning.

PATRICK DANNELL made an information before Alderman Taylor against Daniel O'Connor for larceny as bailee, alleging that he loaned the accused his watch, which he now refuses to return. A warrant was issued.

THE Cumberland *News* says: "The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is now clear of the obstructions upon the track caused by land slides, and yesterday trains were run through from Pittsburgh to this city on time. Since the fall of the earth upon the track, five or six days ago, passengers and mails have been transferred to trains at each side of the blockade."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night's performance was as successful as its predecessors, a large audience being present to witness Miss Coombs's performance of *Constance* in the "Lone Chase." All present were delighted, the comedy passing off in a highly successful manner.

This evening the "Wife's Secret" will be the attraction.

Academy of Music.

That very amusing drama "Schneider" was performed again last night, and to an excellent audience. Johnny Allen and Little Mac have established themselves as favorites in our city, and create roars of laughter nightly. So thorough a hit has "Schneider" made that Manager Beamer repeats it again to-night.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

There was a very decided improvement in the attendance at this house last night, the parquette and dress circle being filled. Mr. Davies' ventriloquial performance was greatly applauded, and all present appeared tobe highly delighted. We can assure our readers that the performance of Mr. Davies is not alone entertaining and very amusing, but really astonishing.

Masonic Hall.

Success continues to attend the magical performances of the Fakir of Ava, at Masonic Hall. The auditorium was crowded again last night, and an evening of mirth and magic was satisfactorily concluded by the distribution of one hundred gifts. At the matinee on Saturday a splendid entertainment will be given, and every child in the audience will receive a present.

Prof. Guenther's Concert.

Library Hall will no doubt be graced by an excellent audience this evening on the occasion of the first concert by Prof. Guenther and his pupils. Mrs. Woodward, Mr. Breed, Mr. Retter (pianist), and others of our most talented amateurs will appear. Tickets and programmes may be obtained at Kleber & Bros. music store.

Theodore Thomas.

The sale of tickets for Theodore Thomas's grand concerts for Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week will commence at Kleber & Bros. music store to-morrow morning.

Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims continues to reap a plentiful harvest of greenbacks and presents an excellent performance to his patrons nightly. The efficient director of amusements, Mr. Fitzsimmons, never tires in securing novelties and placing them attractively on the stage.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Another accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad last evening, which will likely result fatally. About seven o'clock a workman was walking along the track on his way to his home in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, carrying a dinner bucket, thus showing that he was coming from work. When he reached a point on the road near Ridge avenue, he saw the Cleveland and Wheeling express coming east, and crossed to the other track. Unfortunately a freight train was going west, and the two trains soon met. The workman, upon discovering this, stood between the two tracks to allow the trains to pass. While the two trains were passing, he either became frightened or fell toward the Cleveland train, when the back part of his head was struck by one of the cars, and his skull fractured in a frightful manner.

The unfortunate man was removed to the office of Dr. Buchanan, physician of the road, who dressed his injuries. The physician entertains no hope of his recovery. After his injuries were dressed, his pockets were searched, when a letter was found directed to John Shafer, and it is believed that this is the name of the injured man. The letter was dated at Wurtemburg, March 11, where his family resides. He is about twenty-five years of age.

Mr. McGonnigle, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor, was notified, and had the unfortunate man removed to Passavant's Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

LAST night the members of the Great Western Band returned from New Castle where they had been assisting in the success of a concert and ball given by the Froshinn Singing Society of that place, and the Mannerchor of Youngstown, and the Apollo Mannerchor of Sharon. The affair is spoken of as being a grand success.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's Fair Haven Plan of Lots.

First sale of lots at farm formerly owned by F. Briggs, now known as Fair Haven, and within fifteen minutes' ride of the city, on Saturday, April 27, at one o'clock, on the premises.

60 LOTS

Will be offered on the following terms, placing them within the reach of all:

Ten per cent, down and five dollars per month thereafter, with interest. The extension of the road is now under contract, and passenger cars will run to above place within sixty or ninety days.

Plans of the lots can be seen at the office of the company, in South Pittsburgh, and at Fair Haven on the day of sale. The company offer these lots specially to their workmen and others who desire to locate convenient to their new mines. This plan of lots is designed by the company to furnish homes for such of their employees and others who may desire to embrace this rare opportunity.

The coal being all taken out of first river hills, future mining operations are rapidly converging toward this place, and Fair Haven must necessarily be for years to come the central point of this mining district. Trains will leave at 11 and 12 o'clock, from office of the company in South Pittsburgh. ThSW

Lippincott's Soda Fountains.

Special inducements and special attractions are offered to purchasers of soda fountains by Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, No. 85 Market street, the agents for Charles Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia, whose fountains are now preferred over all others on account of their beauty, excellence and simplicity, and the comparatively low prices at which they are sold. The arrangement which the agents have with the manufacturer are such that they are enabled to deliver an apparatus in one week after they receive an order. Another advantage in purchasing a Lippincott fountain is that McClarran and McKennan are always here to be responsible for every piece of work they sell, and their long experience in business enables them to give valuable hints and suggestions in regard to the working and running of a fountain. Our readers will find them courteous gentlemen, ready and willing at all times to answer all question in regard to the soda water business, and will take pleasure in exhibiting, to any one that will favor them with a call, the beautiful samples now on hand. Among the novelties offered this season are several new styles of hexagon and cottage counter apparatus, double stream draught tub and No. 0 generator and sheet block tin lined fountains.

The Charm Cook Stove.

Manufactured and sold by John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, is made with the new patent low-down reservoir.

A Fine Stock of Dry Goods.

If our lady readers desire to see a stock of dry goods that cannot be excelled in any other store in the two cities they can be gratified by calling at the new and elegant dry goods establishment of Messrs. Ewwer, Chestnut & Long, No. 150 Federal street, Allegheny. There they will find all the latest and most fashionable styles displayed in the windows and on the shelves and counters in the greatest profusion. They have a full line of goods and their prices are the most reasonable.

Perfect

Is the only word that can be used in speaking of the Charm cook stove, No. 291 Liberty street.

Our People

Are tired of theories. When a man is sick, he wants a physician who presribes remedies that are sure to cure him, and such a man is found in the Indian Herb Doctor, of No. 188 Liberty street.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

The Hon. H. A. Weaver

Is having the windows of his house fitted with the Anderson Sash Balance.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

The Carpenters

Are fitting the windows of the Homestead Bank and Insurance Company with the Anderson Sash Balance.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

Those Who Contemplate Building

Should by all means examine the Anderson Sash Balance as an improvement on the old style of cords and weights. The balance has for two years stood the most severe tests, and when properly fitted to the window has given general satisfaction.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

The Charm

Is the stove you want if you would have one that will bake or cook well.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

Adapted to all Purposes.

The Idaho Cook Stove will answer every purpose for which a cook stove is intended, either for baking or cooking. It is finely finished and makes a very handsome and useful article in any kitchen. This is no new and untried affair, it being now about five years since it was first introduced, and a single failure has yet to be reported. Call and see the Idaho manufactured and sold by John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, and be convinced of its superior qualities.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

Pictures.

Mr. W. W. Barker has recently opened, at No. 87 Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, a picture and picture frame store, which is stocked with great care. The collection of pictures offered includes some of the best known and most popular works of art, which are offered at prices making them within the reach of all. Mr. Barker is also prepared to do gilding work of all descriptions. A call at his store will prove interesting, and we advise our readers not to pass up Fifth avenue without stepping in and inspecting the choice stock.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 16.—Beef cattle—receipts 241; sales of choice at $10 25a10 62½; extra $9 25a9 75; first quality $7 62½a7 85; second quality $6 50a7 00; third quality $5 50a6 00. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,530; market unchanged and supply light; sales in lots at $4 50a6 50; extra $7 00a11 00.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. Ths

Be True to Your Teeth

And they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the Sozodont morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath. M&Th

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his bock beer, and get a good lunch.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

For Sale.

The best site in the city for a furnace or rolling mill, situated in the Eighteenth ward, adjoining the property of Judge McCandless on the one side, and Carnegie & Kloman on the other, and a front of 400 feet on the Allegheny river and 400 feet on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, containing four and one-half acres. Price low. Enquire of J. D. Thompson, at 240 Liberty street.

Plasterers, Painters,

And others, using brushes, will find it to their advantage to order their brushes from J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. TThs

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

Notice to Grocers.

Eastern manufacturers of Essences of Coffee all having raised in price, I hereby notify that I sell mine at the old price, which is about one dollar less per gross, containing the same amount, and as good as any in the market. Chas. Felix.

The Best House in the City

To purchase brushes or notions cheap, wholesale or retail, is at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. TThs

Valuable and Reliable.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in coughs, calds, etc. TThs

Fine Clothing—Low Prices.

A large and unusually fine stock of the best descriptions of ready-made clothing has just been received at the store of Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach is fully prepared for the spring trade, and is determined to keep a stock even superior to the one which made his old place at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street so famous and so popular. Give him a call.

Unexcelled.

There is no finer stock West of the Mountains in the furniture line than the one now on hand at the extensive ware-rooms of Messrs. Huntsman & Co., 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny. They are large dealers in fine goods, having connection with several of the best cabinet houses in the East, and receiving all the latest styles as soon as they are brought out. They also keep a full supply of the more common kinds, so as to suit all persons, all of which they are selling at the very lowest possible rates. Be sure and give them a call when in need of any article in their line, as you can save money by dealing with them.

Call at No. 291

Liberty street, and examine the Charm cook stove.

Messrs. John B. Herron & Co.,

No. 291 Liberty street, have two of the best cooking stoves now made. Call and see them before buying.

Where to Get Cheap Trunks.

Joe Liebler, of No. 104 Wood street, has a capacious storeroom filled to overflowing with trunks of all descriptions of his own manufacture, made at the premium trunk factory. This extensive establishment is by far the largest in the city, yet it is unable to turn out trunks fast enough to supply the immense demand. The reason of this is evident. Liebler makes the best trunks and in such immense quantities that he is enabled to undersell all competitors. If you would save your money, buy your trunk, valise or traveling bag at Liebler's.

Goodman and Mackley,

No. 117 Wood street.

The Architect of the New State Asylum for the Insane,

At Morristown, N. J., has adopted the Anderson Sash Balance in his specifications. The building will have about seventeen hundred windows.

The Banks and Public Buildings

In Chicago and Eastern cities are unanimously adopting the Anderson Sash Balance, as the best and most perfect means of raising and lowering the window sash.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Have You Concluded to Start a Store?

Call at Thompson & Co.'s for your notions and brushes, and a hundred other articles, at cheap prices. TThs

DIED.

SNEATHEN—FREDDIE WILSON, infant son of J. B. and Mary A. Sneathen, aged six months and twenty-five days.

Funeral from residence of parents, Shady Lane, Twenty-second ward, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave corner Seventh and Smithfield streets, at 1 o'clock.

"Beneath the stone there sleepeth one,
Who was our joy, our pride.
A flower that was but lent to us,
That budded, bloomed and died.

"We know that God has but recalled,
The gem that He hath given,
And though the casket moulders here,
The jewel is in Heaven.

WATT—In Philadelphia, April 16th, FRANK ARDARY, infant son of David M. and Hannah A. Watt, aged two months.

The funeral will take place TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, from the residence of the parents, Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward. Carriages will leave Union Depot at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT ON Ridge Avenue, Allegheny, FOR SALE.

Lot 50x216, with large Brick Dwelling of 14 Rooms, bounded by Ridge avenue, Walker [illegible] adapted for large Residence, Seminary or [illegible] institution. Immediate possession [illegible] given. Apply to

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT, SALE, &C.

FOR RENT Elegant Residence,

Located in the Thirteenth ward, [illegible] overlooking Outer Depot, Penn street, &c., commanding a magnificent view of the river for miles. The house is [illegible] substantially built. The owner, expecting [illegible] taken special care to have all modern conveniences. It contains 14 Rooms, Wash Room, Clothes Presses, Pantries, Speaking Tubes, Ash Pits, Low-down [illegible] back Porticos, with Ice House (now filled), Carriage House, with stabling for [illegible] Hennery, &c.; also, Gardener's House [illegible] taining 6 Acres, are well laid out [illegible] Peach Orchard, Apples, Quinces, [illegible] Wylie or Center avenues. Inquire of [illegible] 172 and 174 Wood street, or Dr. [illegible] avenue.

FOR RENT, ON APRIL 1st, TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,

Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices [illegible] Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences [illegible] Floor. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT, No. 6 MARKET STREET. tf

For Sale or Lease,

A Two-story Frame Building,

100x120, with good Engine and full line of Shafting and good Foundry.

WOULD MAKE A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.

Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address

121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

For Sale or Rent.

MULVANY Flint Glass Works Property.

The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, situated on the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, opposite [illegible] between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets [illegible] Water street 190 feet, and extending [illegible] front of Seventeenth street and 36[illegible] Seventeenth street. The main building [illegible] contain TWO TEN-POT FURNACES, Packing, Cutting, Mould and Store rooms, Blacksmith Shop, with [illegible] ings, &c.; in fact, everything appertaining to Flint Glass Works, and all in complete order at the occupancy and business. Possession can be had at once. The actual wants of the factory [illegible] grounds attached, and a proposition for the sale of that portion of the [illegible] by the factory buildings. For further [illegible] either of the undersigned.

N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. [illegible] Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner of Grant st. [illegible]
JAS. E. LEDLIE, at [illegible] Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue.

PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH, FOR THE Preservation of Iron and Wood,

A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.

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